The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Washington.

—Bowen sends back a bombshell.

—Gambetta comes to the front again.

—Moulton puts his finger in the pie again.

—England exported £915,098 worth of books in 1875.

—The Democracy are still at sea about that finance bill.

—The campaign in Connecticut formally opens this week.

—Select Council yesterday waded into the Board of Health.

—The Indians in the Black Hills have commenced scalp-lifting.

—Alfonso is still going ahead and the Carlist cause is sadly drooping.

—The tocsin will be sounded in our local Democratic camp to-day.

—Cincinnati thinks it will get the National Democratic Convention.

—The Indiana Republican State Convention will be held at Indianapolis to-day.

—Storrs wound up his story yesterday; the jury to-day will be treated to Porter.

—The United States Supreme Court will take a recess on Monday next until March 15th.

—The President has nominated Seth J. Comly for Collector of Customs at Philadelphia.

—The wool clip of California will probably reach over 50,000,000 pounds this year.

—It is estimated that 50,000 people visited the Park where the Centennial buildings are, last Sunday.

—That cataract which threatens Reubenstein with blindness has compelled him to cancel all his contracts.

—It is thought that fully twenty thousand gold searchers will be swarming in the Black Hills by April first.

—The Austrian Government has requested Cardinal Ledochowski not to continue his journey through Galicia.

—The commerce and manufactures of Memphis in 1875 amounted to $75,208,079—an increase over 1874 of $5,235,327.

—Massachusetts has commenced a good work by giving instructions in its public schools in drawing for industrial purposes.

—To-day is a national holiday, and bank clerks and Government officials may pause in their handling of rag lucre and roam where their sweet wills incline.

—The Austrian Reichsrath has passed a bill providing for the supervision of monasteries and convents in spite of the recently published protest of the Episcopate.

—Piper, the convicted murderer of Mabel Young in Boston, has no appetite, and part of the time his hands are kept fastened behind his back to prevent self-destruction.

—An expedition is fitting out to give the young Indian Chief, Sitting Bull of the North, a setting back. He is getting too belligerent in words, if not, thus far, in deeds.

—It is stated that Mr. Kerr's physician, Dr. Hammond, formerly Surgeon General of the Army, has advised him to resign the Speakership, to go South, for the benefit of his health.

—Buffett—who has been buffetted more than his sensitive spirit can bear—desires President McMahon to relieve him from the responsibilities of office, as Vice President of the Council.

—Even the Philadelphia *Times* gives it up, and says that "in the absence of positive testimony that Babcock actually received money from the ring, the jury may not feel like pronouncing him guilty."

—The Brazilian Government has contracted with a London firm for the construction of the necessary works for supplying the city of Rio Janeiro with water at a stipulated cost of ten million dollars.

—Representative Jones, of Kentucky, intends to offer a resolution in Congress to-morrow declaring complete amnesty and oblivion for all past political offenses, but was prevented by the condition of the business of the House.

—H. F. Summers, who has been charged with doing very improper things as a juror in the McKee trial, denies *in toto* the statements of Watson Foster, his accuser, and has called him a lying scoundrel to his face. Summers is said to be a retired merchant of Louisiana, and stands very high in the community.

—Mr. Randall estimates that the aggregate amount appropriated by the Legislative bill, when reported, will be about fifteen million five hundred thousand dollars. Last year the amount appropriated was nearly nineteen millions. It is probable that the bill will be increased before it finally passes the House.

—Cox, in taking the chair, made one inaugural address and afterward wrote out another which he wished he had made—giving the latter to the reporters. Unfortunately for the great statesman's calculations, the speeches became a little mixed and to extricate matters from the tangle, the Washington papers have published both deliverances.

—There is a prospect that the stoppage of the printing in the Treasury Department will last for some time, as the appropriations have been wasted, and there are no more in view. The result will be that our rag money will soon be very dirty; but the generality of the people will not be over scrupulous as to the amount of real estate it carries, provided they get enough of the "rag."

—Tuesday is much favored by holidays in the present year. Four of the legal holidays fall on that day: [illegible] ton's Birthday, Decoration of July, and, of course, [illegible] is a somewhat rare occurrence [illegible] days to have the same week. It happed last in 1872, when the favored day [illegible] one of the four; it will not occur during this century.

—Miss Maggie McCosh, daughter of Rev. Dr. McCosh, is to be married on Wednesday next to Dr. Magee, of New York city. The ceremony is to be in the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, at 3 P. M. A reception will be held at 4 P. M. at Dr. McCosh's residence, immediately after which the happy pair will leave for New York, where another reception will be given in the evening.

—Alexander H. Stephens is dying. An Atlanta minister, who has recently visited his bedside, says: "I found the illustrious sufferer still prostrate and feeble, suffering in patient and cheerful submission to the Divine will, trusting in the Almighty Redeemer, prepared by the infinite love for any issue, feeling assured that 'all things work together for good to them that love God.' Said Mr. Stephens: 'I should be glad, if agreeable to the Heavenly Father's will, to finish the fourth volume of my encyclopedia. But Heaven knows what is best.'"

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* thus mildly sums up the case: "Mr. Beecher may love Mr. Bowen; he says he does, and we are not to dispute his assertion, whatever opinion we may have of the nature of his love for him; but the world will not thus easily let Mr. Bowen escape. If he does not now substantiate his insinuations and charges by such documentary and other proof as will carry with them conviction, he will be held and treated by all decent men as an incarnation of more meanness, malignancy, hypocrisy and villainy than could be found if the bottomless pit were raked with a fine tooth comb."

—Mr. Wiggington, of California, has a bill before the House which provides for the coining of a "great eagle." This is the Centennial year, and, in view of the immensity of the coin, it is surprising that Mr. Wigginton should have neglected to call it the "spread eagle." This coin is to be of the value of $50, and will weigh 1,250 grains. At least, that will be its weight if Congress authorizes any such magnificence. Reduced to the weight used in every-day transactions, 1,290 grains is equal to two and seventy-five hundredths ounces. Six of these coins would weigh almost exactly one pound.

—There are always two sides to a story Here they are on the Black Hills. One man went into the Hills early in December, and returned here a few days ago for provisions, bringing with him a gold brick valued at $800, and about three hundred dollars in dust and nuggets, and avers that many are averaging their fifteen dollars per day. Evidently the papers are publishing only the more favorable accounts, for we have seen a letter from a Denver typo, who advises his comrades to keep out of the Hills so long as they are making a living anywhere else, as some have already returned entirely disgusted with the prospect, and begging their way home again.

—Some papers have been laid before Parliament which serve to explain the negotiations that preceded the purchase of the Khedive's Suez Canal shares by the Government. It appears that the shares were 177,642 in number, and that £4,000,000 was promptly offered for them. When this transaction was completed, the Khedive offered to sell his right to fifteen per cent. on the net profits of the canal, but this was declined by Lord Derby, who was permitted to suggest whether it was wise on the part of the Khedive to sell any more of his rights, seeing that he had already just incurred large pecuniary obligations. But the Khedive merely answered that he thought the larger the interest the British Government had in Egypt, the better would it be for that country. As a general rule, other foreign Governments appear to have approved of the course taken by England, and the bargain is now condemned chiefly by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bradlaugh.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BABCOCK TRIAL.

Mr. Storrs' Argument for the Defense Concluded.

A Thorough Vindication of President Grant.

ST. LOUIS, February 21.—Emory A. Storrs, of General Babcock's counsel, resumed his address to the jury this morning upon the opening of the United States Circuit Court. He said: At the close of the discussion on Saturday afternoon I had finished, as I supposed, the dispatches between Joyce and Babcock, relative to the successor of C. W. Ford. It seemed to me that I had demonstrated that Maguire's appointment was the result of the most humble motive. From the highest principles of justice the President consulted the wishes of Ford's bondsmen, who were bound to the extent of thousands of dollars for the conduct of the officer. All this correspondence passed in October, 1873. From that time down to March, 1874, there was a period of

Dead Silence

between General Babcock and Joyce and McDonald. I come now to the next dispatch, in order of time, from Joyce to Babcock in March, 1874: "Start for San Francisco to-morrow night; make D. call off his scandal hounds that only blacken the memory of Ford and friends. Business." Douglass himself tells you in his testimony that there was no direct suspicion against Joyce, but the revenue agents sent out here from time to time brought back such stories of excessive hospitalities that the Commissioner thought the necessity of transferring Joyce for the time being, to another scene and sphere of usefulness. Had Babcock then been a member of the conspiracy his offices would have been called in use to prevent the San Francisco trip, or at least to secure Joyce the desired visit to Washington. General Babcock was not appealed to, and is the best proof of his innocence and ignorance of any ring at this time.

The Letter of March 17.

Mr. Storrs then read the letter of March 17 from Babcock to Joyce, in which he says Douglass informs him that no charges have been made concerning Ford or any other St. Louis official, and then tells Joyce he don't know why Douglass sends him to San Francisco unless it's because of the confidence he feels in him.

To this letter, Mr. Storrs said, Can that be the letter of one conspirator to another? I do not know the object of your visit to San Francisco. Would that be possible? If Babcock was a conspirator wouldn't he have known wouldn't Joyce have informed General Babcock as soon as he was ordered to San Francisco, and have besought him to intervene and prevent the trip.

Gentlemen, I tell you calmly leave the "scandal hound dispatch" in your hands. After this Joyce was in San Francisco several months. No words passed between him and Joyce all that time. Did you ever hear of such uncommunicative conspirators? Here is a conspiracy from October, 1873, down to the last of May, and only one telegram from Babcock to Joyce, and two answered ones from Joyce to Babcock, and those creditable to the latter.

The "Scandal Hound" Dispatch.

Referring to the "scandal hound" dispatch, Mr. Storrs asked who was Ford, and in reply quoted the President's deposition in which the latter refers to his life-long friendship with Ford, and says that for several years before Ford's death he was entrusted with the care of the President's interests here, and was the recipient of hundreds and thousands of dollars from the President, which he disbursed, and of which no implicit was the confidence that the President kept no account.

Said Mr. Storrs, the tooth of slander may have bitten Ford through and through, but the President still maintains the same confidences in his old friend which existed in New York State twenty-five years ago. It is absolutely delightful, in the vast desert of this case, in the great void of truth and honesty, to find a green spot like this. Knowing the relations between Ford and the President, Ford sent his dispatch "Make D. call off his scandal hounds, that only blacken the memory of poor Ford." Is it any wonder that the private secretary of the President, receiving this dispatch, went to Douglass and inquired if any investigations were afoot touching Ford.

The Dispatch of October, 1874.

Mr. Storrs then passed to the dispatch of October, 1874, to Babcock: "Have you talked with D.? Are these things right? How? Answer." He said no attention was ever paid to this. It remained unanswered. Now, you must remember that McDonald, whom Joyce represented, was the Supervisor of this District. He was a trusted officer. He had a right to make these inquiries. It was not only his right, but his duty to know of every act in connection with the revenue service which concerned his district. If it had been a distiller who sent this message, it would have been different, but here was a high official, who had a right to know. Suppose Joyce and McDonald were then engaged in a conspiracy. Who knew it? Not the Commissioner of Internal Revenue even, into whose department ran all the streams of information which could show the conspiracy. How could Gen. Babcock know it? Rogers, the chief clerk in the department, did not know it, and had not even a suspicion of Joyce and McDonald.

Months after this, in the spring of 1875, Rogers wrote [illegible] ... He goes to headquarters. He keeps posted on affairs. Brooks and Hoge are there, and we have nothing to fear." Can anyone doubt that that was the purpose of that telegram? The President had simply, through courtesy, taken McDonald in his carriage for a ride, and Brooks' manners formed no part of the conversation. Suppose McDonald had ridden with Babcock, and he had sent such a telegram, what a mountain of evidence would have been made of it by the prosecution! Babcock's mouth would have been closed, but as circumstances stand, the President's mouth is wide open. Suppose Babcock had written to McDonald letters which Rodgers did, asking personal favors? They are far more inculpatory than anything Babcock has written, and if Rodgers, pure and straight-forward as he is, were by some misfortune on trial, tangled in the [illegible] tation would vanish before the latter. Hoge had been corrupted long before, and right here the letters of Hoge to Bingham were in point.

Mr. Storrs proceeded to refer to the list of letters, the first dating in March, 1874. He said this not only proved that Hoge, the trusted agent of the Government, was corrupted at that time, but that it was not the beginning of his corruption. The Government had been unable to prove where the

Leak of Information

about revenue affairs at Washington was, and therefore because they could not find it they asked that Babcock be convicted on a leaky at a venture. But the defense had found it, and here it was. Hoge was the man who, trusted as pure by the Government, had sold himself to infamy. The defendant might have been unable to defend himself against the willing perjuries of the ring but for this. There was no perjury that would appal some of these men. No one would doubt Joe Dunlaking, unwinking Fitzroy, if occasion required, would solemnly swear that the Mississippi river bed was dry.

The Leak Found.

The speaker reviewed the letters until he came to the one giving information of the very raid the discovery of which had caused such a great degree of commotion. Could there, said he, be any doubt now where the leak was? There is no more honorable man than Mr. Brooks. Yet suppose that he was on trial, that Hoge was brought as a witness against him, that Brooks' letter to Hoge was taken out of the bundle associated with him in these raids, could he escape conviction? There is no man in the entire department who ever had any correspondence with the St. Louis district I think I see him again with his wife and children gathered about him, welcoming him back, and kneeling to prayer to the great God who has returned him to them without spot or blemish upon his fair fame. "Gentlemen—I leave the case in your hands, feeling aware that after due consideration of the testimony you will render a verdict that will enable the defendant to walk with upright head, a free and independent man, along the streets of the city for which he has done so much.

Judge Porter then rose to speak, but Judge Dillon said he was suffering with a severe cold, and would adjourn the Court until to-morrow.

BANKS IN NEW YORK CITY.

A Resume of the Financial Condition of Some of Them.

Why Stock is Selling for Less than the Nominal Value—Heavy Losses on Suspended Paper—The Profit and Loss Accounts.

(From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.)

A few days ago we called attention to the fact that the stocks of many of the prominent banks of New York were selling far below their nominal value, as it would appear, if there was no doubt about the value of their assets as shown in their published statements. Thus the stock of a bank with $500,000 capital and $500,000 surplus ought to be worth 200, unless there is some doubt about the character of its bills receivable and the probability of a loss on its loans. In order to show how great a difference there is in the public mind in regard to this feature in different banks in New York city we have endeavored to show what the stocks of some of the banks should be worth according to their published statements, and have compared these valuations with the most recent prices actually bid and asked for the same stocks in New York city, viz.: According to the report of the Fourth National Bank of New York city, made Oct. 1, 1875, it had $5,000,000 capital and $635,000 surplus. This ought to make the stock of the bank worth 111, but all that is asked is 91½, thus showing that there is an anticipated loss somewhere in its assets. Probably the fact is that it is carrying suspended paper to a large amount. The difference in the nominal value of its stock and the price asked would seem to indicate that these doubtful assets are at least $1,000,000.

The Ninth National of New York city had, on October 1, $1,500,000 of capital and $240,000 surplus and according to these figures the stock should be worth 116, but all that is bid is 80 cents, thus indicating doubtful assets to the amount of at least $500,000 or $600,000.

The American Exchange National had, on October 1, $5,000,000 capital, $1,436,000 surplus, and $292,000 undivided profits, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 130, but 115½ is all that is bid.

The Bank of New York (national) had, on October 1, capital $3,000,000, surplus $1,000,000, and undivided profits $176,000, and according to these its stock should be worth 131, and 131 is the price asked for it.

The Continental National had, on Oct. 1, $1,500,000 capital and $267,000 surplus, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 118, but all that is asked for it is 79, and all that is bid is 77½, thus indicating doubtful assets to the amount of at least $800,000.

The Hanover National Bank of New York had, on October 1, capital $1,000,000, and surplus $66,000, and at these figures its stock ought to be worth 106, but all that is asked is 90 cents.

The Importers' and Traders' Bank had, on October 1, capital $1,500,000, surplus $1,547,594, and undivided profits $179,058, and according to these figures its stock would be worth 230, but at that it is bid is 190.

The Market National Bank of New York had, on October 1, capital $1,000,000, and surplus $450,000, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 145, but all that is asked is 115, and all that is bid is 112.

The Metropolitan National Bank of New York had, on October 1, capital $4,000,000, and surplus $2,000,000, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 180, but at that only 150 is asked for it.

The National Bank of Commerce of New York had, on October 1, capital $10,000,000, and surplus $3,250,000, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 122, but 118 is asked and only 115 bid, thus indicating doubtful assets to the amount of at least $1,500,000 to $1,600,000.

The National Bank of the Republic of New York had, on October 1, capital $2,000,000, and surplus $128,000, and according to these figures its stock should be worth 195, but all that is asked is 87, and all that is bid is 85 cents.

Several of the National banks of New York city have recently acknowledged their losses, and have charged them up to profit and loss, and thus reduced their surplus funds (or, if it has been more than the surplus fund, the capital). An instance of this kind came to hand on Monday in the information that last week the Tenth National Bank reduced its capital from $1,000,000 to $500,000, so as to place the bank on a more secure footing. At the meeting when this course was agreed upon nearly all the stock was represented. All the assessments which were in litigation, amounting to over $250,000, were first charged to profit and loss, and then the exact condition of the bank was presented to the stockholders, who agreed to surrender all their stock and take in exchange new certificates for one-half the amount. A surplus of $20,000, or six per cent. over the capital stock, was retained by the bank. The Tenth National Bank, therefore, now stands with an unimpaired capital of $500,000 and clear books, all the property of the bank belonging to the stockholders with the exception of that which belongs to the depositors.

On October 1 the Tenth National showed a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus fund of $55,67[illegible], and if the bills receivable had been good the stock should have been worth 105, but all that had been asked for it was 88, and the settlement last week shows that even this was more than it was worth. This also shows the probability that in the other cases above mentioned the prices are probably not much above the real value of the stocks as in the Tenth National.

The above suggestions do not, however, refer to all the National banks of New York city, as there are several whose stocks are above the nominal value of their capital and surplus funds. The most notable instances of this are the National City Bank of New York, which had on Oct. 1 as follows: Capital $1,000,000; surplus, $1,000,000; and undivided profits, $385,000. According to these figures its stock should be worth 258, but 300 is bid. (The aggregate deposits of the City Bank are about $8,000,000.) Another instance is the Chemical National, which showed on Oct. 1 as follows: Capital, $300,000; surplus fund, $1,000,000; and undivided profits, $2,292,000. According to these figures its stock should be worth 1,100, but 1,600 was bid last November. (The deposits of the Chemical are about $9,000,000.)

Taking the indications of the prices of the bank stocks as given above, we should say that an estimate of $10,000,000 was a moderate one for the amount of suspended and doubtful paper held by the banks of New York city at the present time. We have heard it stated in the last week, by persons from Philadelphia, that the amount of suspended paper held by the Philadelphia banks was even much larger than $10,000,000, although the persons who make these statements are business men, who ought to know something of the matter, we can hardly credit the statement.

Notwithstanding the hard times in New England, and the many losses the banks in Boston have experienced, they are understood to be the habit of charging their losses promptly up to profit and loss, and we believe it is an understood fact at headquarters in Washington that in point of soundness the [illegible] banks in Boston are first in the United States, the banks of Albany, N. Y., come second, and those of Chicago come next, while other cities in the United States being behind these in point of prompt acknowledgment of losses and prompt disposal of them by charging up to profit and loss, so as not to make a fictitious show in their published statements.

Earthquake in Michigan.

MONROE, MICH., February 21.—A very perceptible earthquake occurred here yesterday forenoon. It was severe enough to shake houses and cattle crockery on shelves, and caused so much alarm in St. Mary's church that the congregation speedily vacated the building. There was but one shock, and that lasted several seconds.

—Dayton's contribution of stone to the Ohio headquarters building, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, will be shipped to-day. Dayton's contribution of limestone will be for the second story and attic of the front projection of the building; that is to say, for that part over the front entrance and vestibule, and will embrace specimens of Dayton limestone, cut and dressed in all styles, and brought to every degree of finish.

SECOND EDITION

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

Petitions for the Repeal of the Bankrupt Law.

The Eight-Hour System in the Government Service.

The Judiciary Bill Passed by the House.

Personal Explanation on the Centennial Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1876.

SENATE.

River Improvement.

Mr. WINDOM presented joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature asking for the improvement of the Minnesota river. Referred.

Also a resolution of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the Red river of the North. Referred.

The Bankrupt Law.

Petitions for the repeal of the bankrupt law were presented by Messrs. SHERMAN, WINDOM, and KEY, and all were referred.

Deficiencies in Appropriations.

Mr. ALCORN presented a bill to amend the fifth section of the act entitled "An act making an appropriation to supply the deficiencies in appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, and for former years, and for other purposes," approved May 18, 1872, and to extend the time for the presentation of claims for cotton seized after the thirtieth day of June, 1865. Referred.

Washington's Birthday.

A message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the passage of a concurrent resolution by that body declaring the 22d of February of the present year a legal holiday.

Mr. HAMLIN asked for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. CONKLING said he did not object to its passage, but he desired to say that the time would come, if it had not already arrived, when the resolution should declare the birthday of Abrahalm Lincoln a legal holiday.

The concurrent resolution was then agreed to.

Bills Reported, etc.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill with amendments, for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. Placed on calendar.

By Mr. MCCRARY, chartering the Atlantic, Chicago, Black Hills and Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. STRAIT, a memorial of the Minnesota Legislature for an Indian treaty by which the Black Hills may be opened to settlers.

Mr. LORD offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to report by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates, in contravention of the long established rule, relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions. Adopted.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported favorably on the House bill to extend the time for claimants under section 11, of chapter 459, of the laws of the Forty-third Congress, to prove their claims before the Court of Alabama Claims. Passed.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably on the Senate bill to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under act of July 28th, 1866. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Claims, reported back the petition of Jas. Legar asking compensation as United States Senator from Virginia in 1863, and asking that it be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. So ordered.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the petition of James A. Briggs, Attorney, asking Congress to prohibit the sale of the Wabash & Erie canal between Terre Haute and the Ohio line, with a resolution that the Attorney General of the United States be and he is hereby requested to report to Congress whether any act of Congress is necessary to protect the property and interests of the United States in the Wabash & Erie canal from Terre Haute to the State line of Ohio, and that he be requested in the meantime to take such measures as may be deemed necessary to have the sale of said canal, which is advertised for the 24th inst., postponed. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN presented a petition of the Brewers' Association of Milwaukee and the Brewers' Association of Chicago, asking for such legislation as will prevent unjust assessments on their products by Internal Revenue officers. Referred.

Mr. MCMILLAN presented resolutions of the legislation of Minnesota asking such legislation as will provide for a treaty with the Indians occupying the country known as the Black Hills, in the Territory of Dakota, so that the same may be opened to settlement. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WINDOM presented joint resolutions of the Minnesota Legislature asking an amendment to the pre-emption laws so as to allow applicants to make annual and semi-annual payments within the time now prescribed for proving, and to receive a patent therefor. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAMERON (Wis.) presented joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature asking an appropriation for the improvement of the navigation of the Chippewa river in that State. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Eight Hours' Work a Day.

Mr. HARVEY called up the resolution submitted by him a few days ago directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate such suggestions as may be deemed expedient for the public service, covering the period between May 19, 1869, and October 1, 1872, to enable the Government to carry out the provisions of an act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed for or on behalf of the Government of the United States, approved June 25, 1868.

Pending the discussion the morning hour expired, and the resolution was laid aside.

Mr. SARGENT moved that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next. Agreed to.

Timber Lands.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the sale of timber lands in the States of California and Oregon and in the territories of the United States, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Sargent that any person desiring to avail himself of the provisions of the act in addition to the other requirements mentioned in the bill, shall declare that he has not made any agreement with any person or persons by which the title which he might acquire from the United States or from any right in said land or timber thereon should inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself. Agreed to.

A number of amendments were offered and rejected. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

Paying Crippled Soldiers.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported favorably on the House bill making an appropriation to pay fourteen crippled and disabled Union soldiers employed in the House of Representatives from the 6th of December, 1875, to the 30th of June, 1876. Passed.

District of Columbia Bonds.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine), from the Conference Committee on the joint resolution to pay the interest on 3.65 District of Columbia bonds, was concurred in—yeas 31, nays 25.

Mr. WADLEIGH gave notice that with a view to examining the report, he would, on Wednesday, move that the vote by which it was concurred in be reconsidered.

After an executive session the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE.

The House met, with Mr. Cox in the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*.

Bills Introduced.

Under the call of States, in addition to private bills and bills for internal improvement, the following were introduced and referred.

By Mr. COOK, limiting the power of Congress in making appropriations.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE, by request, to authorize a mixed commission to inquire into and report as to the further naval policy of the United States.

By Mr. RIDDLE, to reduce the tax on distilled spirits.

By Mr. BURCHARD (Ills.), relating to distilled spirits.

The Judiciary Bill.

The House then proceeded to vote on the bill to reorganize the Judiciary, and it was passed—yeas 143, nays 132.

Resolutions.

Mr. KELLEY offered a resolution calling for correspondence between the Treasury Department and the Bank of England prior to the 31st of December, 1873, in relation to the transfer of the proceeds of United States bonds sold or to be sold in London; also for correspondence between the State Department and the British Government in relation to the mode of transferring to this country the amount of the Geneva award. Adopted.

Mr. ELLIS offered a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee to visit and inspect the levees of the Mississippi river and the region subject to inundation, in order to obtain such data and practical information as may enable it to determine the necessity and amount of the appropriation, provided the visit be not made at public expense. Adopted.

Mr. TOWNSEND (Pa.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Pacific Railroads to inquire whether any commission or arrangement has been formed by the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, or by any of their officers, with English capitalists or corporations to transfer the commerce of the Pacific ocean now carried in American built ships to English built ships sailing under the British flag. Adopted.

Mr. FAULKNER offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the facts and circumstances of the conviction in Great Britain of Edward O. Condon, of the United States, and whether the case is a proper one for the interposition of the Government, either in the form of a demand for his release or of an appeal to British clemency. Adopted.

Mr. GOODIN offered a resolution calling for information in regard to the defalcation of C. C. Hutchinson, late agent for the Ottawa Indians in Kansas. Adopted.

The Pension Bureau.

Mr. JENKS introduced a bill for the transfer of the Pension Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. Referred.

Post Routes.

Mr. CLARK (Mo.), from the Post-office Committee, reported the Post Route bill. Passed.

The Centennial.

Mr. SPRINGER made a personal explanation in reference to an amendment moved by him to the Centennial appropriation bill (when it was before the House), and which was engrafted on the bill, and replied to strictures upon him contained in the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Times* in relation thereto, as to whether the appropriation was to be a first or a second lien. He declared, in conclusion, that if it were the purpose of the Centennial Board at their coming session to exhibit to the world assets of the corporation into cash, and then to return to the stockholders all the money they had subscribed before paying into the treasury the amount appropriated by Congress, the people had a right to know the fact at once. They would then brand the whole celebration as a huge scheme of private speculation and plunder. Could it be possible, he asked, that the first century's completion was to be celebrated under false pretenses, and that the second century was to be ushered in by a legislative job, by corporate speculation and public plunder? He desired to introduce a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold the appropriation, and he wished that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. CONGER suggested (sarcastically) that Mr. Springer had made it so clear as to what the duration of the Courts must be, that the Judiciary Committee could give the House no further information.

Mr. KELLEY denied Mr. Springer's allegations expressly and distinctly. He intimated that Mr. Springer, through his ignorance of the law, had given to the Centennial Board more than it asked from Congress. If it was a job, as charged by Mr. Springer, it was a job of which he (Springer) was the workman. [Laughter.]

After some confusion arising from a fruitless effort on the part of Mr. HOLMAN to be recognized and to submit a motion, the House adjourned till Wednesday, to-morrow, Washington's birthday, being a legal holiday.

Mr. COX then resumed the chair to announce that he had just received a telegram from Mr. Kerr, to the effect that he was much better, and would be in Washington to-morrow.

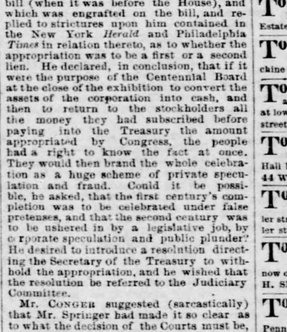
Funeral of Charlotte Cushman.

BOSTON, February 21.—The funeral services over the remains of the late Charlotte Cushman took place to-day in Trinity Chapel, in the presence of an immense throng of persons, including Governor Rice and other State and municipal dignitaries in mourning. The casket was covered with flowers, and the face of the deceased while the body was lying in the Parker House. The remains were interred in Mt. Auburn Cemetery.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT



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A Special Bargain.

1 case Crochet Quilts, $1.75, goods that are usually sold for $2.25.

1 case Crochet Quilts, $1.35.

1 case Crochet Quilts, $1.25.

1 case Crochet Quilts, $1.00.

These goods are worthy an examination.

Marsailles Quilts $2 and up.

ONE CASE 9-4

BLEACHED SHEETING

At 25c, an Absolute Bargain.

Pillow Muslins and Sheetings

In all widths and prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS in 9-4 and 10-4; Pillow Cottons, 4-4 Bleached Muslin, soft finish, equal to Lonsdale.

WAMSUTTA MUSLIN,

DAVOL MUSLIN,

FRUIT LOOM MUSLIN,

All at popular prices and lower than are being sold anywhere.

A new lot of those popular

BLACK CASHMERES!

At 75c, 85c, 90c, 95c and $1 and up, double width, and for superior color and finish have no equal to any other make of goods. Call and examine them.

New Black Alpacas at 25c, an extra bargain.

Black Alpacas, 31, 37½c, 40c, 45c and 50c very cheap.

NEW PLAID DRESS GOODS

AT 25 CENTS.

New Camel's Hair Plaids, 37½c, worth 60c.

Colored Alpacas at 25c, in Seal Brown, Plum, Navy Blue, &c., worth 31c.

New Hamburg Edgings at 6¼c up to $2 per yd.

White Goods, Nainsooks, Stripes and Checks at 25c and up.

Victoria Lawns, Soft Finish Cambrics, &c.

New Neck Wear, New Cashmere Lace, New Cashmere Lace Scarfs, New Cashmere Bows at Special Low Prices.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal St., Allegheny, Pa.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE" "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED — FOR ADOPTION — A healthy FEMALE CHILD under 6 months old. Inquire at HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS, Allegheny City. a40

WANTED — WANT TO BORROW TWENTY-SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS for 3 or 5 years—will give eight per cent. and first bond and mortgage security on city property—first class. Address Box 1097, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN to canvass for DR. CORNELL'S new and popular HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. One Vol. Splendidly illustrated. A rare chance. Address the publishers, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 204 S. 11th street, Phila. bi-d&S

$10,000—WANTED A SECRETARY FOR A MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Good permanent and paying position; must be able to take $10,000 in Stock if it suits on examination. References given and required. Address MANUFACTURER, care of H. R. MCCLELLAND, 188 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. b28

TO LET.

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a6s

TO LET—OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street. Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a16

TO LET—2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a25

TO LET—ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a294

TO LET—FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—IN THE 17TH WARD—THE Irwin Mansion and Ground, fronting on Butler street. Enquire of G. S. BATES, No. 4510 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa. a8s

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. 25

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE—THE three story Brick Dwelling House, No. 39 Penn avenue. House is provided with Baths, Furnace and modern conveniences. Apply to ALLAN C BAKEWELL & CO., No. 75 Wood street. b19

TO LET—DIAMOND CORNER, NO. 18 Diamond at foot of Diamond street; old established Grocery stand; best corner in Pittsburgh Market. Apply to W. H. HAYS, 20 Wood street. a57

TO LET. — THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a25

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 50 Federal street, Allegheny. a61

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A WELL FINISHED 3 STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, cor. First venue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET — DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman Avenue, Allegheny. a5

TO LET — HOUSES — OR WILL EXCHANGE for desirable city property—a handsome two-story Frame Dwelling on the Perrysville Plank Road, containing six rooms, finished attic and outside kitchen, with city gas and all modern improvements, with a good stable and one acre of ground planted with an abundance of fruit-bearing trees and shrubbery. Also, one dwelling, on a large eleven acre lot, three acres of ground, good stable, city gas and an abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery, within ten minutes' walk of the head of Federal street. Apply to J. A. MCKEE & SONS, 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of

S. LOGAN,

83 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.

TO LET—THE EXECUTORS OF THE estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion containing 10 rooms, also, a

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28¼f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅞.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

A WESTERN journal points out, as a practical example of Democratic economy, each law that has passed the present Congress has cost about $200,000.

ENGLAND, after the suspension of specie payments in 1797, was twenty-five years in reaching resumption. We are fifteen years on the road, and will, if we exercise sound common sense, reach the goal in less than ten years. Why so much excitement over it, then?

KING ALFONSO'S appearance in the field has been well timed by his shrewd Ministers at Madrid. It has been attended with heavy disasters to the Carlists, including the fall of Estella, where they had been defiantly quartered since last year's campaign. If peace results, King ALFONSO will gain in popular favor, although personally he has done very little to subdue the "ill-advised Prince."

THE *Dispatch* has been reduced in size four columns. Ill-natured people will doubtless attribute the reduction to the recent loss of its Wants and For Sales, but we are charitable enough to believe that it was influenced by entirely different causes. The paper looks much better now than it did before, is much handier to handle and costs much less to run it, which reasons are certainly sufficient to justify the razeeing that has been done in the premises; but how will the subscribers like the change?

IF THE dispatches concerning WINSLOW are at all reliable, there is some mystery bound up in his operations, as yet unexplained. But a small amount of money was found, either in his or his wife's possession, and he indicates an entire willingness to return for trial. He has either squandered what he has on his paper, or has it very securely put away. The crime of which he is guilty does not seem to be realized, and he is calmly confident of acquittal. It is evident that there are some remarkable features in this case.

SURELY Providence does temper the wind to the shorn lamb. The Winter has been one of great financial severity. Many have been out of work, while those employed have been less able than usual to assist the unfortunate. Contrary to expectation, however, the season has been extraordinarily mild. Here are we in the last fortnight of Winter enjoying days as warm and balmy as those of mid-Spring. The amount of suffering has doubtless been great, but imagine what it would have been had the Winter been like that of 1874-5, or the previous one. After all life is full of compensations.

ALONG with the prognosticated downfall of the Carlist insurrection in Spain, comes the assurance that forty thousand troops will, at the close of the home war, be sent to Cuba to suppress the insurrection there. The admission that so large a force will be needed, illustrates the strength and tenacity of the insurrection. If so many troops are required to stamp out the rebellion, after so many lives and so much wealth have been lavished on it, there is certainly some vitality in it. The truth is, Spain can never have a successful Government in Cuba, nor will the island be a profitable colony to her. The trouble is to honorably disengage herself from her wayward province.

IN the confusion of ideas in Congress on the currency question, it would be best to unite on the unconditional repeal of the Resumption act, and press it promptly to final passage. If the present Congress should do nothing more on the currency issue than repeal that law, it would deserve well of the country, and there is palpable danger that if more shall be attempted at this time, all efforts for relief may be defeated. It must be manifest to the leaders of both parties that the policy of forced resumption by arbitrary enactment is now the great millstone that hangs upon the industrial energies of the country, and it should be abandoned without delay. Then if wise legislation can be devised and passed, it will be well; if not, the one insuperable barrier to a revival of business will be removed, and so much will be gained.

THE Advisory Council, in Brooklyn, has broken away from the rules that were laid down at the first, to confine itself to questions of church usage merely, and has gone into the merits of the charges against Mr. BEECHER in a way that promises to get at the "bottom facts" in the case. Enough has cropped out for it to be certain that there are facts which have not been disclosed thus far. Whether these will tend to fasten some form of guilt on him, or are susceptible of explanation, remains to be seen. BOWEN has been summoned before the council, and will be given the opportunity to disclose the evidence he has to support the triple charge he has made. Affairs wear a look very unfavorable to Mr. BEECHER, and he will be compelled to certainly clear himself from the charges so positively made, or stand under a cloud. He is certainly in a very uncomfortable position.

A WRITER, who professes to be deeply versed in the *status* of the Ottoman Empire, affirms that since 1856 there has been a condition of quiet, but determined, resistance to the firmans of the Sultan throughout the empire, owing to the disregard of the ancient and even constitutional rights of the people. The people look upon them as unlawful and invalid; and neither they nor the local Magistrates, or Cadi, respect or obey them. In this lies the origin of the anarchy which exists in the Empire; and in this, too, lies the cause of that disregard of the guarantees which have been repeatedly given since the treaty of Paris to secure the equal standing of Christians with Mussulmans before the law, and the unmolested exercise of their religion. Had the decrees on these subjects been clothed with the ancient legal authority; in other words, had the Ottoman people, through their representatives, given their assent to them, they would have been obeyed without question or demur. Such being the case, there is little hope for the future of that Empire.

THE investigations ordered by the present House do not "pan out" as was promised by Democratic politicians and journals, before the session commenced, and for some weeks afterwards. The reason is obvious—the Republican party has investigated into and righted its wrongs from year to year, as it went along, as witness the Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, Sanborn contract, Senatorial election bribery cases, the recent Whisky Ring prosecutions, and others that might be mentioned. A Republican Senate investigated and unseated three of its own members. The Whisky Ring under President ANDREW JOHNSON was known to be far more corrupt, under the two-dollar tax law, than the existing Ring, but Congress was powerless to break it up, and the Democratic President would not order his Democratic Attorney General to direct the Democratic District Attorneys to prosecute. President JOHNSON would not molest any whisky or Indian ring supporter of "My Policy," but President GRANT said to his Republican Attorney General and District Attorneys: "Let no guilty man escape." And right here is the difference between Democratic and Republican principles and practice, and the true reason why the Democratic House cannot find anything of consequence to investigate. The Republican party cleaned up as it went along and has left nothing wrong behind. The Democratic investigators in the House will attempt to make a little political capital by *ex parte* statements of some trifling irregularities which do not exist, except in the imagination of Democratic politicians.

THERE is no longer any reason to doubt that the Carlist movement has finally come to a disastrous end. The fall of Estella, which was reported Saturday, is followed by the announcement of several other important victories, which render further resistance by the Carlists hopeless. DON CARLOS has disbanded the last pretense of a civil government which he maintained, and the members of his Castile junta have fled across the Pyrenees, where they have been "interned," with a large number of Carlist fugitives, by the French authorities. This is practically the conclusion of a long war. The manifesto of the pretender, protesting against the elections to the Cortes, was published in April, 1872. A rising in Guipuzcoa and several adjacent Northern provinces took place at once, and Don CARLOS himself crossed the frontier and appeared in the field about the 1st of May, 1872. With many fluctuations, the war has continued without intermission ever since. Don CARLOS has once or twice been driven into France, but, occupying the mountainous regions of the North, his cause has maintained itself with surprising tenacity of life until now.

MUCH speculation continues to be indulged over Presidential prospects. Each candidate has his special backers. Says one of BLAINE: "At present it is evident that BLAINE is by far the most popular of all the candidates who have been named, not only in this State, but throughout the entire West and the Middle States. Whether he will be able to retain this popularity in the difficult place he occupies, when every word he utters and everything he does is exposed to the severest and most malicious scrutiny, remains to be seen. The Republicans have got to select not only a worthy candidate, but a candidate who can be elected, and possibly the popular enthusiasm for BLAINE may be corrected by the second sober thought of the country. A hundred things may happen between now and June 14. If GRANT, for instance, should take it into his head to kick BRISTOW out of his Cabinet, nothing could prevent the nomination and election of BRISTOW to the Presidency. BLAINE may get elated with his popularity and do some foolish thing which will knock his fine prospects into a cocked hat." All of which illustrates the old adage that there's many a slip 'twixt the cup and lip.

THE sudden end of the Reform School investigation will cause all interested to be curious as to the report of the committee. It may be said that no irregularities, on the part of the managers, in the purchase of the Morganza property, nor in the administration of the school, were established. Probably the only criticism fairly deducible from the evidence is, that the Superintendent was entrusted with more power than should have been given to any one man; and yet the managers gave more attention to the workings of the institution than could be reasonably expected of gentlemen who were rendering service gratuitously. It is a mistake, inherent in many public institutions, that directors are expected, irrespective of the amount and character of service rendered, to do it without pay. In financial institutions, where monetary advantages accrue from directorial service, this rule may hold good; but it does not apply to such institutions as the Reform School. There no compensations can be expected, save such as flow from a consciousness of duty performed. We believe that were a committee of the Board paid, and then held responsible for the faithful superintendence of the institution, it would be a very decided advantage.

EVEN the New York *World* admits that BABCOCK'S counsel made a very neat point in his behalf, in the motion that the Judge instruct the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. A motion to have the jury instructed to acquit, never does any harm, and sometimes may do good. It depends, of course, upon the intelligence or stupidity of the jury. A juror's preconceived notions that a prisoner is guilty may be scattered to the winds by the bland assumption and assertion of the prisoner's counsel that no evidence worth submitting to the jury has been adduced. It is even on record that in Montreal a few years ago in a case of highway robbery, where the prisoner had been fully identified and his guilt established, his counsel, now a Minister of the Crown, said he had no evidence and did not think it necessary to address the jury, and the dazed jurors acquitted the prisoner without leaving the box. So Mr. PORTER'S motion in the BABCOCK case Friday was justifiable, though Judge DILLON overruled it with a comprehensive statement of the law. What was gained in that movement was added to in BRODHEAD'S assault upon the President—a course that simply tended to create the impression that there was an element of injustice running through the prosecution.

THE statement that the Princess BEATRICE, youngest of Queen VICTORIA'S daughters, was about being married to a young German Prince has been contradicted in some of the English papers. On the third of February, however, Sir HENRY PEEK, M. P. for SURREY, speaking to his constituents, said that he was assured that "the House of Commons would be asked to find a dowry of six thousand pounds a year for the Princess, who was on the eve of marriage with Prince LOUIS of Battenberg, who belonged to the Royal Navy, and was now serving in India with the Prince of Wales, and that it was an alliance that would be particularly agreeable to the Queen; and, if so, and if it conduced to Her Majesty's happiness, he was quite sure that not the House of Commons alone, but the House of Lords also, would be only too glad to do for the Princess Beatrice what they had done for the rest of the Royal family." The young gentleman in question, Prince Louis-Alexander de Battenberg, will be twenty-two years old in May, is a cousin of Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, husband of Princess Alice of England, and, except his pay as Lieutenant in the British Navy, is as impecunious as the cadets of royal and princely Protestant families in Germany usually are. His mother being daughter of the late Maurice Count de Haucke, he is only semi-princely by descent.

IT IS usually accepted as true, that a lawyer is vested with the privilege of closely analyzing the evidence of witnesses, and that this privilege is abused, at times, in a shameful manner. It seems to us that Colonel BRODHEAD was guilty of overstepping the bounds of propriety, when he assailed the President for having taken part in the changes of Supervisors, and others connected with the whisky department of the Internal Revenue Service. The assumption, in both his and HENDERSON'S assault on the President was, that he has no right to exercise oversight or control of the several departments of the Government, and that each Secretary or Commissioner is a law unto himself. This is an absolute mistake. The President is *the Executive* of our governments, and the several officers in the executive departments are, in point of law and fact, his assistants. The President is presumed to be the head of the Government, and to maintain harmony in its operations. Hence he is compelled to interfere between the Departments, and make their administration conform to his general policy. He has given, as a reason why certain changes were made, and afterward unmade, that they would lead to the discovery of frauds, if there were any. They were thus discovered,—a fact which justifies the policy pursued. The President was not on trial, and it seems to us exceeding bad taste for Government counsel to go out of their way to assail him.

MONTENEGRO.

Within a few miles of the Adriatic coast, just back of the little port of Cattaro, and near the western border of European Turkey, lies this smallest of the cluster of States which make up that portion of the Ottoman Empire. The name, Montenegro, signifies Black Mountain. Its area is about that of two ordinary counties in Pennsylvania, and the population is not over a quarter of a million. The men are strong, hardy, brave, and all trained to war, and the Government more resembles that of a military camp than anything else. Every man is at once a soldier and a landowner. While there are few of the outward forms of popular freedom the people are free. They are Christians of the Greek Church, and for many years the Vladika—their term for the prince—was the bishop. In 1791 the vladika PETER, at once a priest and a warrior, overthrew the Turkish invaders in a battle of three days and three nights. This valiant bishop is now a canonized saint.

The last of this singular Episcopal succession was the vladika Peter the Second, nephew and successor of the canonized Peter, the conqueror of the Pasha. Since his day the temporal and spiritual powers have been separated, and Montenegro has been ruled by two layvladikas of the old episcopal family.

"Sismondi remarks with great wisdom (says Edward A. Freeman in Macmillan's Magazine), that when every count and baron acted as an independent prince, and claimed the right of private war, among the endless evils of such a state of things there was one countervailing good. The lord could not venture greatly to oppress the men whom he expected to follow him to battle. When the days of greater peace and order came, the hand of the lord, who was no longer a captain, came down far more heavily on subjects who were no longer his soldiers. The Prince of Montenegro is the chief of an armed nation; and among an armed nation the Prince may, without damage to real freedom, wield an amount of formal power which, among an unarmed people, would be simple tyranny. A wise and popular prince, though he himself chooses his own advisers, may choose men who are as truly representatives of the nation as if they had been chosen by ballot and universal suffrage. The representative of each district is not delegated by the district, but summoned by the prince; but if it appears that a representative has lost the confidence of his district, the prince presently supplies his place by another. Such a kind of government as this can indeed only work well under a wise and popular prince, and among a people at once small and armed. Given these conditions, it certainly seems to answer."

Although this little State is nominally embraced within the limits of the Ottoman Empire, the Turks, after more than four hundred years of almost unceasing warfare, have never been able to conquer these people or bring them under tribute, all the other out-lying states south of the Danube, and between the Adriatic and the Black Sea,—Moldavia, Wallachia, Bulgaria, Servia, Albania, and Bosnia, including Herzegovina—have been more or less brought under Turkish sway, although a large majority of the people are Christians. Servia and Herzegovina are now in revolt. The latter adjoins Montenegro on the northwest, and both are populated by the same race of people—Slavonians.

In this war the Montengrines and Herzegovinians are fighting shoulder to shoulder as against a common enemy, although the former as a nation or a State is not at war with the Sultan. This gives to Montenegro at the present moment an importance which it never before had, and which is likely to make it an efficient agent in bringing about the disintegration of the Turkish dominion in Europe. There it stands among its rugged mountains as a bulwark between the struggling Herzegovinians and their hereditary foes and oppressors. Should that revolt be successful, then State after State will throw off the hated yoke of the Turk, and either take their places among independent powers, or come under the more congenial protection of one or other of the great Christian powers of Europe.

Montenegro, although its territory almost touches the Adriatic, has no port, no city, no leading road, and of course very little intercourse with the outside world. Its capital, in a valley begirt with mountains, is but a village with little more than a single street. Its name is Zetinje, or Cettinje. The palace is simply the great house of an open village, and the Vladika, or Prince, is probably personally known to almost every man in his little principality. "But (says Mr. FREEMAN) the signs of the growing civilization of Montenegro are chiefly gathered in another part of the town, at the end of the one main street. There is the future hotel; there is the post-office—Montenegro was a member of the Postal Union some months before France—and there is one institution to which the Prince sends his visitors with special pride. This is the model girls' school, where those who are curious in "time-tables," and take a mysterious pleasure in drawing them up, may have the privilege of studying them in the Slavonic tongue."

Of the virtues of these isolated and hardy mountaineers the same writer speaks in the following warm and vigorous terms: "Those who may still fancy that the Prince of Montenegro is a marauding bishop, or a marauding anything; those who think it funny to call him "His Ferocity," may be surprised to hear that the thing in his dominions to which he calls the special attention of strangers should be nothing either ecclesiastical or military, but a school according to the most advanced pattern. But this is only in character with all that is going on in Montenegro. The land stands ready for war; but the main difference between the Montenegro of to-day and the Montenegro of past times is the steady advance in peaceful civilization. In this particular department of female education, Cettinje is a missionary centre. Girls come up from the shores of the *Bocche* for the better instruction which is to be had on the Black Mountain. But at this moment Montenegro stands forth in a nobler character than all. It is the land where the homeless fugitive from the seat of war finds shelter and welcome, shelter and welcome, the cost of which is taxing the people of the hospitable little State to a degree which their scanty means can hardly bear. And as theirs is a hospitality which is given without stint, so it is a hospitality which is given without distinction of race or creed. While the barbarous Turk drives the women and children of Christian villages before him with fire and sword, the women and children of his own race, when the hour of retaliation comes on their homes, find shelter and help in this Christian land. On these mountains all are alike welcome, both the Christian flying from the sword of oppression, and the Turk flying from the sword of vengeance. We have before us the official statement that, in October last, twenty thousand Christian fugitives were sheltered in Montenegro, quartered in the houses of the inhabitants, and receiving help both public and private. But the same statement adds the fact that, at the same moment, three Turks of distinction appeared before the Prince of Montenegro to return thanks for the shelter that had been given to their families also. Fifty-two Turkish women and children were then refugees on Montenegrin ground, and it was unanimously agreed that exactly the same help should be given to them that was given to Christians in the like case."

The writer then goes on in an eloquent appeal to British Christians to send substantial aid to these poor but generous people. He speaks with delicate severity of the sentiment and policy which during so long a time caused Britain to stand up for the integrity of that brutal power. "The integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire," he says, "is hardly threatened by giving food and shelter to the homeless and starving multitudes who are pressing over every point of the friendly frontier." Let us hope that the Crimean war of 1853-4 will be the last blow struck by Christendom for the maintenance of that dark, cruel and obstructive power which has held one of the fairest portions of Europe in fetters and gloom for nearly five centuries.

PERSONAL.

THE Grand Duchess Marie Nicolatuena, sister of the Emperor of Russia, is dead.

TITIENS dotes on burnt cork opera, but she can't begin to play the banjo with Miss Kellogg.

MR. BEECHER is going to the Twin Mountain House as usual next summer. No advisory Council shall be permitted to interfere with that pleasure.

Mr. H. C. JEWELL has been appointed Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department, to succeed George B. McCarter.

MR. BIRD, the English chess player who came over here with the title of champion, is now only a "prominent" player. He has been badly beaten both in New York and Philadelphia.

JENNY LIND-GOLDSCHMIDT has presented a handsome memorial window to the church of the Holy Trinity, Wimbleton, near London, England, in memory of the celebrated Dr. Wilberforce.

SPEAKER KERR has placed himself under the care of Dr. Hammond, in New York. His most annoying ailment is a chronic catarrh, which distresses him incessantly by day and deprives him of sleep at night.

VON BULOW says he is delighted with the American people and climate, and may make this country his home, in which case he will locate at Boston. He never knew what it was to enjoy living and working till he came here.

MR. GEORGE PARKER, who kept a restaurant in olden times in New York, died recently, a millionaire. In his obituary it is stated that in one winter he sold in the form of cakes five and a half tons of buckwheat. He lived not in vain.

THE mother of Mabel Young, the child who was murdered in the tower of the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, at Boston, is now in Paris, where she went soon after the tragedy, and will remain there until the incidents more immediately connected with the tragedy are forgotten.

PROF. SEELYE was near being called out for saying to a brother member, "Omne ignatum pro magnifico." Springer, of Illinois, the gentleman alluded to in these scandalous terms, said he "proposed to show that college-bred chap that he was no such a hair-pin—not by a large majority."

CLARA MORRIS is advertised to play in Brooklyn next week, but it is extremely doubtful whether she will be able to fulfill her engagement. During her Baltimore engagement last week she was several times carried off the stage in a fainting condition. Her trouble is the old one—with the spine.

THE papers seem to take a certain fiendish delight in reiterating the statement that Clara Louise Kellogg has foreclosed a $7,000 mortgage in Chicago. Miss Kellogg has a mortgage on all our hearts, and she has foreclosed that by taking up with the fellow Smith in New York. This is a much more important item of news than the paltry $7,000 transaction. Why not give it publicity?—*Chicago Tribune.*

THE London correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that the Queen's health is really much more delicate than is commonly supposed; she is frequently rendered sick by riding in a carriage, and, if she did not lead a quiet and retired life, would soon break down altogether. This on the authority of a medical man "who has the best opportunities for knowing the true state of the case," and who also says that her poor health dates from the death of her husband and is due to her grief.

THE *Figaro* (Paris, of course) recently undertook to give a list of Mr. A. T. Stewart's pictures, and in that connection related a few personal anecdotes. We are told that during the war Mr. Stewart, having had extensive dealings with the Government, was its creditor to the amount of $50,000,000. One day, when the Government was in a hobble about money, and some reference was made to this indebtedness, the great merchant exclaimed, "Fifty millions! Oh! don't mention such a trifle," and with one sweep of his pen transferred the sum from one side of the account to the other.

GENERALITIES.

THE whole story of life has been compressed into this dainty little poem by Jean Ingelow:

Sweet is childhood; childhood's over,
Kiss and part.
Sweet is youth; but youth's a rover—
So's my heart.
Sweet is rest; but all by showing
Soul is nigh.
We must go. Alas! the going,
Say, "Good-bye."

BY JOVE! Germany proposes to send Herr Bilse to our Centennial, with the Berlin Imperial Band.

RUMORS of the proposed consolidation of the Anglo-American and Direct Cable Companies are again in circulation in New York.

PHILADELPHIA is a wicked city, and we must look out when we go to the Centennial. Over 3,000 people were arrested there last month.

WHAT George Eliot calls "warm paleness" is identical with the hue of a man's face who struggles wildly on the perilous edge of an orange-peel, and is too pious to swear.

BROOKLYN is not as wicked as New York, nor as wise as Boston, nor as stupid as Philadelphia, but it gives its closet skeletons more fresh air than any other city in the world.

IT doesn't follow because the knees of a man's black cassimere trousers are shiny, therefore he is devout. The same might be caused by frequent friction against the legs of a billiard table.

IT remains now for the Massachusetts Legislature to say whether Mr. Parton is lawfully married or not. As it stands at present he can't stay in the Bay State and the Matrimonial state at one and the same time, poor man.

WHAT patriotism! The Light Guard of Green Bay, Wisconsin, will march, yes sir, actually foot it, the entire distance to the Centennial, a ramble of 1,033 miles. Farmers along the route are somewhat anxious about their poultry.

THE large tinware factory of the Lalance & Grosjean Manufacturing Company at Woodhaven, L. I., was burned on Monday morning. The warehouse, filled with stock, was saved. The loss of the buildings, machinery, &c., is estimated at $300,000, partially insured. About 450 employes have been thrown out of work by the fire.

IN compliance with a telegram from the creditors at Memphis writs in admiralty were issued against the steamer St. Francis Belle, and placed in the hands of the United States Marshal at Cairo, with orders to detain her. The boat passed during the night, and though the Marshal gave chase with a tug, the Belle proved too fast and escaped.

SAM BOWLES, besides being a statesman, journalist and philanthropist, finds time to discharge the onerous duties of a School Committeeman. The other day he attended an exhibition at one of the grammar schools. A composition on the beauty of spring had sent him into a gentle doze. The girl was followed by a young Demosthenese, who proceeded to inquire, in stentorian tones, "Who is the man that, in addition to the disgraces of the war, has dared to associate with our arms the tomahawk and the scalping knife of the savage?" At this, Sam was aroused to a sense of the situation, and responded instantly, "Charles Francis Adams!"

THE scribe of the California *Local Record* tells this of his experience in the pursuit of knowledge: "We always thought that screens sometimes found crowding across the back part of a dressmaking shop were put there to hide the coal-bucket, wood box, etc., from public gaze, and we, unthinkingly, went behind one the other day to spit. Such deafening yells! Such terrible screams! We did not stay long enough to see what it was, but we know that it jumped over several large boxes and tried to hide behind a spool of thread, and we know further that there was enough behind that screen to keep us in front of these shops in the future."

A FEW weeks ago Mr. Chas. O'Conor was supposed to be at the point of death. The whole country, hoping against hope, waited with sorrowing expectation for the news that he was dead. He slowly returned to life and strength, and has so far recovered that he is announced to appear on Thursday of this week as President of a meeting in New York in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association. No social reform is more consonant with Mr. O'Conor's life and thought than the work of this Association, which aims to elevate the poor by teaching them independence and self-help, and which would abolish that indiscriminate charity which is more a curse than a blessing.

AN emigration agent accosted an old negro in Columbus, Georgia, the other day: "I say, old man, don't you want to make some money?" Dat's jest what I'm a searchin' roun' fer, boss. I hungry right now." "Well, in Mississippi the planters are paying mighty high prices for good work hands, and if you" —"Hole on dar, boss. Jes' wait. I'm a Middle Georgia nigger. I done been out dar. I'm a good wuk han', too. I wuk myself out dar, and den I tun roun' an' wuk myself back again, an' right here I'm gwine ter stay, of the Lord spars me. When I dies I wants ter have a stomich spang full o' bread an' meat, an' I wants ter be berried in a seminary whar I'm quainted with der folks."

THE EVENING HEARTHSTONE.

Gladly now we gather around it,
For the toiling day is done,
And the gay and solemn twilight
Follows down the setting sun.
Shadows lengthen on the pavement,
Stalk like giants through the gloom,
Wander past the dusky casement,
Creep around the fire-lit room.
Draw the curtain, close the shutters,
Place the slippers by the fire;
Though the rude winds loudly mutter,
What care we for wind sprite's ire?

What care we for outward seeming?
Fickle Fortune's frown or smile?
If around us love is beaming,
Love can human ills beguile.
'Neath the cottage roof and palace,
From the peasant to the king.
All are quaffing from life's chalice
Bubbles that enchantment bring.
Grates are glowing, music flowing
From the lips we love the best;
Oh, the joys, the bliss of knowing
There are hearts whereon to rest!

Hearts that throb with eager gladness;
Hearts that echo to our own,
While grim care and haunting sadness
Mingle ne'er in look or tone.
Care may tread the halls of daylight,
Sadness haunt the midnight hour,
But the weird and witching twilight
Bring the glowing hearthstone's dower.
Alters of our holiest feelings!
Childhood's well-remembered shrine!
Spirit-yearnings—soul-revealings—
Wreaths immortal round thee twine!

ENGLAND'S PREMIER.

His Appearance and Habits in His Old Age.

I question whether I ever saw an older face than that of Mr. Disraeli seems to be in certain lights. We have older men—far older men—in our public life here, where a man of fifty is still only a political stripling. Mr. Disraeli is set down in the "Parliamentary Companion" as scarcely yet quite seventy. I believe some ill-natured person has lately taken pains to prove that he is a year older. Still, even if that were so, seventy-one years would place him in the second rank, according to seniority, of our statesmen. But Disraeli has not yet accepted the decrees of fate. He has not yet put off the appearance and the ways of youth. He dresses like a young man; he tries to walk like a young man; at a distance, and when he is erect and not in motion, he still looks almost like a sort of young man. But the face, with its fallen cheeks and lips, its deep, shaky wrinkles, its awful hollows, its frequent convulsive movements, the thin wisps of hair striving to keep their color and to cover the bald places, the yellow, muddy, ghastly hue spreading from forehead to chin, the eyes that are occasionally aroused under the impulse of great excitement to an unnatural glitter—all this seems to suggest one of the most fearful forms in which vindictive old age punishes and humbles those who have shown themselves too obstinate in resisting her approach. Sometimes I can not look at the Prime Minister of Great Britain without being reminded of Mrs. Skewton in "Dombey and Son." Sometimes, indeed, a more picturesque and heroic idea suggests itself, and Mr. Disraeli looks like a broken-down, plucked, tattered old eagle, whose flights and foes have left him almost nothing of his early self but eyes, and claws, and beak. But always the face of late years suggests that, like Campbell's "Outalissi," it is "death-like old." It is curious to observe the little pause which Mr. Disraeli makes at the bar of the House, and, at least, the place where the bar ought to be—before he ventures on the task of walking up the floor to his seat on his ministerial bench. Evidently he still loves to show an appearance of jaunty and youthful vigor as he passes up the floor under every eye. So he stops for a moment at the bar and steadies himself as you sometimes see a man who has drank too much endeavor to steady himself before crossing a street. He surveys the distance, makes perhaps a false start or two, and then goes at it. The attempt is usually very successful; a little too well done, perhaps, for reality. He accomplishes the journey in one stroke, if I may use such an expression, without stopping, or taking breath, or faltering, but with a sort of determination and self-mastery which shows how much it costs to be young and jaunty still. Disraeli is believed to imitate Lord Palmerston. But Palmerston, at eighty, had no more idea of collecting his strength, of pulling himself together for a jaunty walk up the House, than a man of forty would have. He bowled along without thinking of it. I fear our statesmen are growing degenerate.—*Justin McCarthy.*

He is Going to Resign.

In Forsyth, one day last week, a gentleman standing in the street noticed a two mule wagon drive up to one of the stores. There was nothing peculiar in this, but what particularly struck his attention was the fact that the driver—a colored man—had an exceedingly lengthy pair of reins, and was seated in the hindmost part of the wagon. When the team stopped the negro cautiously fastened the lines to a standard, got out over the hind wheel, and made a circle of forty or fifty feet to get to the heads of the mules. This so excited the gentleman's curiosity that he walked up and asked:

"Look here, uncle, you are not crazy, are you?"

"Does I look like a crazy nigger, Mars Tom?"

"Well, what in the name of common sense are you cutting up these antics for—walking almost twice around the wagon to get to your mules, and sitting on the 'gate' to drive?"

The negro looked at the gentleman a moment and then burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter.

"What the devil do you mean?"

"Mars Tom, don't you know dat off mule dar? Dat's Mars Tump Ponder's roan mule?"

"Well, what the mischief is the matter with the mule?"

"Why, Mars Tom, dat mule is a sight—dat mule is. She's the ongodliest mule in de cra'shun. She got sense like white folks. No nigger can't come foolin' round her. Only last Chuseday she kick a brass bre's pin off a town marlatter's shirt bozum. Trufe, Mars Tom, An' de nigger don't know twell now dat he ain't done gone an' los' it himself, I got him home now. Why, Mars Tom, when I goes to hitch up dat mule, I has to put de harness on wid a pole, an' I has to git a new pole ebry time. Lemme play with powder an' Chrismus shooters, but don' gimme me no roan mule! I can't stay wid Mars Tump arter dis week. I'm too fon' of my family, an' don't b'long to no church, nudder."—*Savannah News.*

The Man From New Haven.

There was something sad and melancholy in the set of his coat. The hind buttons had slipped off and fallen by the wayside; the hind pockets could no longer do duty as pockets. His hair was long and uneven, as if nature wasn't strong enough to make the whole of it grow at once. His whiskers wore a faded, downcast air, his boots were destitute of heels, and the trenches at Yorktown look not more desolate and deserted at this writing than the prisoner did. "Sir," he began, as Mister McManus brought him out, "can I telegraph to my wife?" "Where is she?" "In New Haven." "Oh! I guess I wouldn't telegraph her; I guess you and I can manage this case. If you live in New Haven, what are you doing here?" "I arrove here to collect some money due," replied the man, "but I couldn't get it." "It is nearer to Blackwell's Island than to New Haven. You are an old man, but you are not a good old man. You look as if you had been living in a cave for twenty years past, and good bar soap would walk away at sight of you. Last night you entered a restaurant and ——" "And I called for strawberries," interrupted the prisoner. "I felt just like eating a few quarts of strawberries, but they hadn't any. The waiter looked at me and lafed and grinned and winked and stuck up his nose." "And you raised a row?" I couldn't help it, Your Honor; I was never brought up to be sassed, and when a man lafs at me and sticks up his nose and wants to know if I've had any humming birds on toast lately, I can't help out get mad." "Porter Holman, it will be long before you shut your teeth on the juicy red strawberry," remarked His Honor as he chewed at the frayed end of an old envelope. "The wife in New Haven will come down to the morning train and you won't be there. She will have a light in the window for thee when darkness falls upon the earth, but the candle will burn to the socket and the stove will grow cold, and you will still linger among us." "I'll have a writ of *habeas corpus* before night," growled the old man, "and if my wife comes here she'll make some of you folks sick."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1863.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 9 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park. Jr., Vice Presidents; D. S. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NITRATE OF SODA—100 BAGS, REFINED;

ARSENIC—10 kegs Garland's best;
MANGANESE—5 bbls. extra;
Just arrived, and for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 152 First avenue.

CHOICE JAVA COFFEE—40 MATS

superior quality, just received and for sale by the mat, or at retail, roasted or green, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.

DRESS GOODS

AT

Wm. Semple's.

Received and opened to-day, another beautiful line of

COLORED DRESS SILKS,

In most fashionable shades, at special low prices. Also extra good value in

BLACK DRESS SILKS,

Much less than usual prices for all grades. Lowest to finest qualities in

BLACK CASHMERES,

Extra good value for the money. Our own importation in Black

ALPACAS AND MOHAIRS,

At very low prices.
New and beautiful lines of

COLORED DRESS GOODS,

In all textures; Spring styles opening daily. At 12½c, 15c and 18¾c, a large assortment of

POPULAR DRESS GOODS,

Splendid value.
A new assortment of

CASSIMERES,

For Men and Boys' wear, extra good value. Kentucky Jeans, all grades.

FINE BROADCLOTHS,

Diagonals, Figured Cloths, &c., &c. The lowest prices for light, medium and heavy weight

FLANNELS, &TC.

Extra Good Value at

Wm. Semple's,

165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 19, 1876.

We will offer for a few weeks our entire stock of Dress Goods at such prices as will insure their rapid sale.

The near approach of Spring renders it absolutely necessary for us to at once dispose of our large stock of Winter Dress Goods remaining unsold, in order to make room for our Spring purchases. We have an immense stock of medium-priced Dress Goods, which have been selling at from 50 to 60 cents, which we will sell during the special sale at 25 cents. Also, a large assortment of goods worth 20 to 25 cents, we will close at 12 1-2 to 15 cents. We have quite a quantity of Plaids suitable for Children's Dresses at very low prices, in some instances at about one-half the prices of two months ago.

This is intended as a bona fide closing sale of our Winter Goods, and customers will find that prices on every article offered will be about one-half the value of the goods.

We also have a full stock of seasonable goods, such as Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, New Style Prints, an immense assortment of Hamburg Edgings, &c., all at the lowest possible prices.

We desire to call attention to our stock of Alexander and La Porte Kid Gloves, in two buttons, which we are selling at $1 a pair. They are worth $1.50.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!

A CHOICE STOCK.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!

No. 77 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HENRY M'CALLUM.

HARDWARE.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

LANE BROTHERS
POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Street.
WHOLESALE HARDWARE

9 CHOICE MUSIC BOOKS 9.

Gems of English Song. 232 pages.
75 charming Songs for the price of 8 songs.

Gems of German Song. 200 pages.
100 of the best, for the price of 10 songs.

Gems of Scottish Song. 200 pages.
157 of the sweetest, for the price of 12 songs.

Gems of Sacred Song. 200 pages.
120 of the most celebrated, for the price of 10 songs.

Moore's Irish Melodies. 200 pages.
100 of rare beauty, for the price of 10.

Wreath of Gems. 200 pages.
100 Songs, carefully culled from a much larger number.

Shower of Pearls. 240 pages.
67 of the choicest vocal duets for the price of 10.

Operatic Pearls. 200 pages.
90 of the most favorite Songs of 50 Operas.

Silver Chord. 200 pages.
160 Songs, in great variety, for the price of 10.
*Songs in Sheet Music form cost from 30 to 50cts. each. Nicely packed in these elegant books, they cost from 2 to 4 cents each."
*The pages in these fine volumes are all of Full Sheet Music size.
Price of each book in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3.00; Gilt, $4.00.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston,
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, New York

DAILY GAZETTE: TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 22, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
OHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 22, 1876.

There was nothing worthy of special notice in the money market yesterday, the banks all doing a very fair business, accommodating their customers at very reasonable rates. The demand is very nearly up to their ability to accommodate, and yet the rates charged are very moderate. The advance in local stocks, particularly of those of railroads, is attracting very considerable notice. It is observed that Pennsylvania Railroad stock has gone up among the high figures, and Allegheny Valley railroad and other securities are also rising in value,—the Centennial, and the increase of business attendant upon it being the first reason for the advance. There is a better market reported for real estate, and the price has assumed more definiteness. There is, in fact, something approaching a market. Rents are, if anything, on the decline, and many houses still remain unlet.

Says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean:* We learn that the Northwestern National Bank of this city will reduce its capital from $500,000 to $200,000, the minimum amount allowed by law as the capital of national banks in the "redemption cities." The object of this reduction is to escape excessive taxation under the personal property tax. The bank will not in reality have a dollar less working capital after the reduction than it has now. The change will simply be that instead of having $500,000 capital and $500,000 surplus as now, it will have $200,000 capital and $800,000 surplus. The Northwestern is, however, not the only bank that contemplates such a policy as a means of escape from what they deem to be unjust taxation. We hear of at least three other prominent national banks in this city which are now debating on the advisability of following the example of the Northwestern, and at least one of these has corresponded with the Comptroller of the Currency on the subject, asking whether there would be any objection to the reduction. We have seen the Comptroller's answer in this case, and know that there is no objection in Washington to the reduction of capital and the corresponding increase of surplus. Some of the banks which dave been debating the matter have felt a little nervous about the legality of such a change, but it is so apparent as it would under the above proposed policy. Others feel bolder about it and declare that it is a fight anyhow to prevent extortionate taxation. They say that if the Legislature should pass a law taxing surplus funds they will either divide it up among their stockholders, or else go into liquidation and reorganize as "agencies" of some foreign banks. While there might possibly be in some cases a slight loss of prestige from the reduction of capital and the corresponding increase of surplus, there are also, on the other hand, some advantages besides the escape of taxation, viz.: Surplus can be divided up, and each stockholder can realize a large share of his money without giving up the business as it has to be regretted that the banks are driven to these expedients, but it is a matter for greater regret that many over-taxed merchants and other citizens have no such expedient to which they can resort.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114	5-20's 1868-coupons	123⅜
U.S.6's, 1881, coup	123⅜	10-40's, Reg	118
" 1867, old coupon	120	Currency 6's	122½
" 1865	119	New 5 per cents	119⅜
" 1864	118⅜	10-40's—coupons	123⅛
5-20's 1867	122⅝		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	108⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	22½
Erie	17⅜	Union Pacific	37⅛
I. C.	92¾	Toledo & Wabash	55
C. C. & I. C.	8	Harlem	141
Pa. Central	67½	Adams Express	64⅜
Do. Pref	79¼	American Express	64⅜
Do. Central	64⅜	U. S. Express	47⅜
Michigan Southern	93⅜	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	88
North Western Com	43⅜	Quicksilver	17⅜
Do. Pref	64⅛	Wort Wayne	134
Rock Island	110¼	Hannibal & St. Jos	18½
Ohio & Miss	22½	Panama	124
Pacific Mail	32⅜	Iron Mountain	24½
Western Union Tel.	73⅝		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. F. W. & C. (S)	57⅜	Cen. Trans (B)	49½
Reading (S)	51⅜	Empire Do. (B)	52
Phila. & E. (S)	7-16	N. Y. C. (S)	97⅜
Oil Creek (S)	15½	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	88
Lehigh Valley (S)	62		

NEW YORK, February 21, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 3½@6. The customs receipts were $587,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,018,000. The clearings were $23,000,000. Sterling was firm at 486a489. Gold opened at 113 3-4, and closed at 114. The carrying rates were 3a4. Governments were firm and in good demand. Railroad bonds were steady. State securities were quiet. Stocks were dull and generally lower, without special feature. The transactions aggregated only 71,000 shares, of which 23,000 were Western Union, 11,000 Northwest, 4,000 Rock Island, 9,000 St. Paula, and 9,000 Lake Shore. To-morrow, Washington's birthday, being a legal holiday, all exchanges have adjourned over to Wednesday, and business will be suspended in financial circles.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123½; 5-20s 65, 118; do new, 119½; do of '67, 122½; do of '68, 123½; 10-40s, 118½; do coupons, 121½; new 5s, 118½; currency sixes, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 46; do new, 44; Virginia new, 37; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 73⅜; Pacific Mail, 33½; Adams Express, 109½; Fargo Express, 88; American Express, 64 1-4; United States Express, 75½; New York Central, 113½; Erie, 17⅞; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 142; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 93 3-8 Union Pacific, 62; Lake Shore, 65½; Illinois Central, 100; Pittsburgh, 93½; Northwestern common, 43⅜; do preferred, 65 1-4; New Jersey Central, 108½; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 44; do preferred, 79¼; Toledo & Wabash, 105; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 102; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 21; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do preferred 105; Ohio & Mississippi, 21; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 115½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 18½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 119½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20; Central Pacific, 109½; Union, 105½; Union grant, 101½; Mariposa, 9½; do preferred, 9; Missouri Pacific, 12½.

LONDON, February 21—5 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £20,000. Consols, 94 5-16; 5-20s of '65, 105½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½.

PARIS, February 21.—Rentes, 67f 20c.

FRANKFORT, February 21.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 21, 1876.

The trade was weaker and as compared with Saturday, prices were a shade lower; United was quoted at $1,93@1,95; Consolid., at $1,93@1,96, with more inquiry for the latter than the former; Union-dale shipment was quoted at $2,05@2,07½. Nothing doing in large oil—none offering, and little or no demand for it. Refined was reported a shade better; that is, there appeared to be more inquiry; on cars here 19½c; delivered in Philadelphia and Baltimore, 13½c.

Barrels continue quiet and unchanged; countries $1,06; city make $1,15a1,20.

REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY R. R.

FEBRUARY 21.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
W. P. Logan & Co	J. S. Davis	225
Lockhart & Frow	Warden F. & Co	220
Total		445

Receipts of Bloomm, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Lewis O & F'm	5	Nimick & Co'm	5
Isabella Fur'c	2	Zug & Co'm	1
Craf & B'o	4	Brown & Co'o	1
Lindsay & McC'm	2	Byers & McC'm	3
Kloss & G'm	1	S Reynolds'm	1
Total			25

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Shoenberger & Co'o	11	Scho Furnace'o	12
Lewis O. & F'o	1	S. B. & Co'o	1
Total			25

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co'm	8	Totten & Co'm	1
J Moorhead's	1	J W Porter'm	1
W J Hammond, scrap	5	Lewis O & F's	4
Total			20

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 21, 1876.

The leading markets have improved somewhat since the date of our last review, particularly in produce, including Butter, Eggs and Apples, which may be attributed to the cold weather, as it always stimulates the demand. The grain and flour markets continue quiet and present but little that is new; the demand is still confined to supplying immediate necessities, while prices have undergone no important change. The grocery appears to be picking up somewhat, although there is plenty of room for improvement; about the only change to note in prices is a decline of ½ cent ₱ ℔ on Roasted Coffee. The market for the hog product continues very firm, in sympathy with hogs, which are higher now than they have been this season; there has been considerable excitement and it looks as if short sellers would be pretty badly squeezed.

APPLES—With a full average demand, light receipts and the supply reduced down lower than it has been this winter, the market has stiffened and within the past week prices have been advanced from 25 to 50c ₱ bbl; the stock here does not probably exceed 1,200a1,500 bbls, which at present rate of consumption will soon be exhausted. We now quote at $4,50 ₱ bbl for common to fair; and $4a4,50 for prime to choice. It is said that good stock cannot be had down here, scarcely, to be sold at quoted rates: we learn that some Michigan holders are asking $4 ₱ bbl, delivered on cars there.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is light but equal to the demand; we continue to quote at 70a75c ₱ gallon.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, affected by the hard times. X ₱ ₱ bbl to the city and ₱ to country; XX $10; India $11, half bbls in proportion.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in a jobbing way: Common Soda, 3a3½c; Refined do., 3¾a4c; Nitrate, 4c; Pearls, 7¼c; Potash, 7c; Manganese, 5c; Arsenic, 5a5½c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

BEANS—There is a slight improvement to report in the demand, but the market is still considerably overstocked, and the inquiry is mostly for small lots to supply immediate wants; there is, so far as we can learn, no inquiry from other points, and as all the principal markets are overstocked like our own, there is not likely to be any inquiry for export. Prime navies quotable at $1,41a1,50 per bushel to the trade, and 1ca15 cts additional in a jobbing way.

BUTTER—There was an increased demand for prime stock and with a light supply of this character and light receipts the market is considerably firmer, and prices have been advanced 2a3 cts per ℔. The almost impassable condition of the country roads has no doubt had something to do with the diminished receipts, by preventing peddlers and farmers from bringing their produce to the city or packing on the railroads. Prime to choice rolls, 23a30; extra fine, 31a32; medium to fair, 20a25; common, 15. It should be borne in mind that nothing but strictly home will bring outside quotations, and those sending common or medium stock expecting to have it sold at top figures, as is frequently done, are certain to be disappointed.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 3 Hall	2,25
No 4 Hall	3,00
No 5 Hall	3,25
No 6 Hall	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (3S)	3,00
Stock Braid (4S)	2,75
Whips, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50

CANNED GOODS—The demand continues light, unusually so, notwithstanding prices are low, but anincreased consumption within the next few weeks is hopod for and expected. Following are the prevailing quotations:

2 ℔ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ℔ Hartlett Pears	$3 00
2 ℔ Blueberries	2 00	2 ℔ Common Peas	2 00
2 ℔ White Cherries	2,75	2 ℔ Pine Apple	2 00
2 ℔ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ℔ Quinces	2 00
2 ℔ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ℔ Raspberries	2 75
2 ℔ Green Gages	3 00	2 ℔ Strawberries	2 00
2 ℔ Egg Plums	2 00	2 ℔ Damson Plums	2 00
2 ℔ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ℔ String Beans	1 50
2 ℔ Peaches	1 75	2 ℔ Winslow's Corn	2 25
2 ℔ Extra Peaches	2 50	2 ℔ Peas	1 65
2 ℔ pie Peaches	1 40	3 ℔ Tomatoes	1 65

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and firmer, and prices for prime stock are higher; we advance our quotations, in a jobbing way, to 14 for prime Ohio Factory, and 14¼a15 for New York. There has been an increasing export trade within the past few weeks, and to this mainly may be attributed the advance to which reference has been made.

COAL AND COKE—The coal trade continues unsatisfactory to operators and with the exception that the most of the striking miners in the Monongahela Valley have resumed work, there are no new features to record. The demand for Coke continues light but prices remain about as last quoted; $1,40a2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $11a12 ₱ bbl.

CORDAGE AND ROPE—The demand continues light and prices remain unchanged; following are the cash rates:

MANILLA ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upwards	14¼ cts. per lb
¾	15¼ "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	14¼ "
Hay, stave and leather twine	15¼ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid	14¼ cts. per lb
" " Bolt Rope Yarns	18¾ "
Sand Pump Rope	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
¾	12¾ "
½ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine	12¾ "

NEW ZEALAND ROPE.

¾ inch diameter and upward	11¾ cts. per lb
½	12¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter	12¾ "
Tarred rope	12¾ "
Tarred lath twine	11¾ "

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, and about the only reason we can assign is that prices are too high to admit of anything like an average consumption in these hard times; the masses are obliged to economize, and this, we think, is the main cause of the very limited demand for dried fruit; it is an article that can be dispensed with. Peaches, prime halves, quoted at 12a13c; peeled, 18a20. Apples—3a10 for bright quarters and 11a13 for sliced, according to quality. Pitted cherries, 25a28; unpitted, 7a8c. Blackberries, 12a14c.

DRESSED HOGS—Very few offering and there does not appear to be much inquiry; quotable at 9a 9¼c ₱ ℔.

EGGS—There has been quite a reaction in the market since the date of our last weekly review; the cold weather has caused an increased demand and at the same time, in connection with the bad country roads, checked the receipts, and prices have been advanced 2a3c ₱ dozen; we now quote at 17a18c. The immediate future of the market depends entirely upon the weather; if it should continue cold, a further advance is not improbable, but if it should turn out soft again, quoted rates cannot long be maintained.

FLOUR—The general position of the market has not varied much recently; there is a continued steady consumptive demand for good standard brands, but no recent change in prices. There is nothing especially important to record in regard to the future, with the exception that the feeling prevails in some quarters, that prices even for good stock are not destined to rule much, if any higher; this view is supported by the argument that there is so much poor stock, made out of damaged or sprouted wheat on the market, that it must have a tendency to prevent any appreciation in the value of good stock. Whether there is anything in this view of the situation, we do not pretend to state; we give it for what it is worth. Quotations in a jobbing way, would be fairly as follows: Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figures for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7,00; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye Flour, $4,75a5,00 per bbl. Buckwheat Flour 2a2½ cts per ℔.

GROCERIES—Coffee—The importers sold 30,000 bags Rio on Friday and Saturday, the market closing firm at an advance of ¼a½c ₱ ℔. The stock in first hands embraces 332,000 bags Rio; 47,511 bags and 162,567 mats of other descriptions. New York prices a brisk western demand and an advance asked by jobbers of ¼ and ½c ₱ ℔. Java in large supply at lower figures; our jobbers have covered prices ½c ₱ ℔ on Roasted Coffee. Sugars —Raws dull and easier; Refined firm at unchanged figures. Molasses—New Orleans prime and choice in good demand at firmer prices. Low grades dull and lower. Syrups firmer. Rice better. A. Thompson & Co's report an advance of ⅛c for rice at New Orleans and the market firm.

RICE.

Carolina	7 @7¾	Louisiana	6¼@6⅝

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @70	Fair	55 @ 60
Prime	60 @65	Dark	45 @ 50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime	58
Fair	55	Demerara	50@55

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard R	9¾
Crushed	11	Standard Ex C	9¾
Granulated	10¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@ 9¼
Powdered	11¾	N. O. now crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	23½	R. Rio, lib pkgs	16½
Prime Rio	22 @23	R. Rio, loose	16
Good Rio	20½ @21½	Roasted Java	28 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7¼	Babbitt's Best, per box	7 00
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Wenman's Island Duchess, per box	3 50		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb	8		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch	9¾
Pearl Starch	5¾a 6
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2	85 @ 90
Bi Carb Soda, in Kegs	5 a 6
Bi Carb Soda, in Packages	6
Concentrated Lye	$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per bbl	6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls	5 50
Oat Meal, half bbls	4 50
" German Millers	4 87½
Shot—drop	2 50
Shot—buck	2 75

GRAIN—Trade in grain circles continues quiet and unsatisfactory, but it is hoped and expected that there will soon be a change for the better; ever since and even prior to the first of the year, the demand has been confined almost wholly to supplying immediate wants, and the prices have ruled weak, but in consequence of light receipts thereby keeping stocks down, there has been no quotable decline. The receipts of Wheat continue light, excepting that consigned to the mills, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain about as last quoted; prime to choice red winter, $1,30a1,35. The most of the offerings are of an inferior quality, while the demand is mainly for good stock, and this accounts for prices for the latter being sustained; sellers generally are anxious to keep up the reputation of their flour, hence cannot afford to grind poor wheat. The Oat market is quiet but steady; the supply, although light, is just about sufficient to meet the demand, hence there has been no change in prices for several weeks; mixed, 40a41; white 42a43. Shelled Corn is dull with more offering than can be disposed of, and prices are weak and lower in consequence; quotable at 38a39, for good mixed to choice yellow, on track. Ear corn is in light stock, and prices are maintained, although the demand is chiefly for small lots to supply immediate wants; quotable at 36a37c; 2 Boeler, 35 at 38 per head to 65c per lb.; R. McCaslin, with 49, obtained 7¾ for his hogs; J. S. McMillan, 34 at 5¾a6¾; J. A. Craig, 10 common small lambs, at $2,50 per head.

HOGS

were in light supply, but the demand was also light, butchers taking hold very sparingly, some of them buying none at all, refusing to pay the prices, which were fully half a cent higher than last Monday, taking quality into consideration. Sales were reported at 9a9½; F. Hector sold a single deck from Chicago at these rates. Common mixed stock may be quoted at 8a8¾.

FRESH COWS.

Were in rather better supply but with an increased demand, apparently; the market was fairly active at about former prices. Fair to good milkers $36@50; extra $65. Sales reported: Geo. Hamerly, 3 at $40a55; John Buler, 6 at about same range; M. Plumer, 3 at $40a45; J. Craig, 2 for $110.

VEAL CALVES.

Coming more freely, and, as stated in our last report the market is easing up in consequence; quotable at 5¾a5¾c ₱ ℔ for fair to prime.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 21, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand but at lower rates; closed strong; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,10; No. 2 $1,03¾; 1,03⅝ seller March; $1,03¾ seller April; $1,04¾ seller May; No. 3 82c; rejected 70c. Corn quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 42½c spot; 42¾c seller March; 43¼c seller April. Oats steady and moderate demand; No. 2 32¼c spot; 32½c seller March; 32⅝a33c seller April; 32¾c seller May. Rye dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $21,25 spot; $21,77½a21,80 seller March; $21,82½ seller May. Lard steady; $12,75 spot; $12,77½a 12,80 seller March; $12,95a12,97½ seller April; $13,15 seller May. Bulk meats dull and nominal.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On Call Board to-day wheat was ¼c lower. Corn firmer at 42¾c for March; 43¾c for April. Oats unchanged. Pork higher at $21,40 for March; $21,67 1-2 for April. Lard firmer and generally unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Flour dull; receipts 16,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4,25a4,60; common to good $4,90a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a7,75; extra Ohio $4,90a7,25; St. Louis $6,60a9. Rye flour and corn meal quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled; prime yellow, on track. Ear corn is in light stock, and prices are maintained, although the demand is chiefly for small lots to supply immediate wants; quotable at 36a37c; J. Beeler, 35 at 38 per head to 65c per lb.; R. McCaslin, with 49, obtained 7¾ for his hogs; J. S. McMillan, 34 at 5¾a6¾; J. A. Craig, 10 common small lambs, at $2,50 per head.

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STATE NEWS.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

A Secession Petition from Pittsburgh.

Alleged Excessive Taxation Without Adequate Benefits.

Discrimination on New York Canals.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1875.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 7½ o'clock, and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair.

Bills on first reading occupied the evening, after which the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7½ o'clock.

The Lunatic Asylum.

The report of the Board of State Lunatic Asylum was read.

Letters, petitions, memorials, remonstrances, etc., were read and properly referred.

Petitions.

From citizens of Bedford county remonstrating against the repeal of the law library.

By Mr. MORGAN (Lawrence), petitions from citizens of New Castle asking for the repeal of the tax on trades and occupations.

Also from citizens of Lawrence county asking for a modification of the act of the 24th of April, 1874, relating to township auditors.

Mr. TONER presented a petition from citizens of Freeport praying for the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law.

By Mr. PIPER, a petition from citizens of Sewickley township, Westmoreland county, praying for the repeal of the road law in said township.

Pittsburgh Secession.

Mr. CARSON presented the following petition from prominent citizens of Pittsburgh asking for the separation of the suburban district now comprised in the Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second and Twenty-third wards, from the city of Pittsburgh:

To the Honorable House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned citizens of Pittsburgh respectfully represent that by the act of consolidation of April 6th, 1867, Collins, Peebles, and other townships of farm lands, were taken in and included in the territorial limits of said city; that by unfair and unjust provisions of said act the people of the old city were allowed and did vote said rural districts in against their will, as expressed at the polls at the election provided for in said act; that subsequent experience shows this unnatural union of urban with large districts of rural property under the same form of municipal government to the disaster of both sections, without deriving any benefits whatever or possibility of any benefits from the police or health or fire or water departments of the city to farms and agricultural lands in question. They are subjected to taxation for these and other city purposes at an amount generally more than double, and frequently three times more than rental of the property itself, and amounting to a virtual confiscation, as under the circumstances the lands cannot now be sold or disposed of. Your petitioners, therefore, pray that a proper commission be appointed to examine into their grievances, and appraise all and every improvement made by the city in said rural districts since consolidation, and ascertain all moneys expended therein or therefor, and report a proper method of assessment and repayment thereof to the city, after deducting for taxes already paid by said rural property, and to report a proper line of division between actual urban and rural districts of said city, in view to their separation, and that a law may be enacted for such division and recession of districts reported as rural to their former status as townships of said county, and your petitioners will ever pray, etc.,

B. L. FARNESTOCK,
ALEX. KING,
JAMES H. HOPKINS,
JAMES P. SIMS,
JAMES KELLY,
JOS. DILWORTH,
C. H. PAULSON,
A. L. RUSSELL,
HILL BURGWIN.

The Daily Sessions.

Various motions were made regulating the daily sessions of the House hereafter, when, at the request of Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny), the House agreed to meet daily on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from eleven till one and from four to six in the afternoon—year 84, nays 32.

Limitation of Speeches.

Mr. SMITH (Berks) called up his resolution that hereafter no member shall speak on any one subject for a longer period than ten minutes.

Mr. HUHN amended the same by adding, "unless by permission of the House."

Agreed to.

Adjutant General's Report.

One thousand copies of the Adjutant General's report were ordered printed for the use of the House.

Washington's Birthday.

Mr. SMITH (Chester), offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That when the House meets to-morrow, Tuesday, the 22d, after the reading of the journal, that the Clerk read Washington's Farewell Address, that the House thereafter adjourn to Wednesday.

Mr. IRWIN amended the above so that Washington's Farewell Address will be read, but the House refused to adjourn.

Pending which the House went into recess.

Mr. LOSCH offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Complaint has been made by citizens of Pennsylvania, owners and navigators of canal boats and barges plying between places in this State and points upon the public waters of the State of New York, that an injurious and oppressive discrimination existed against their said vessels and in favor of similar vessels engaged in the navigation of the canals of the State of New York by the act of May 6th, 1870, and a supplement thereto, passed April 23d, 1872. Therefore be it

Resolved, If the Senate concur, that the Executive of Pennsylvania be requested to communicate with the Executive of the State of New York calling his attention to the discrimination and requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of the State of New York, to the injurious operation there upon the interests of Pennsylvania and its citizens, requesting such equitable amendment thereof as may place the citizens of this State on the same equality in New York as is secured by law to the citizens of the State of New York in all parts of the State of Pennsylvania.

Agreed to.

Bills Read in Place.

Mr. CARSON read the following bill in place:

An act for the relief of agricultural lands included within city or municipal territorial boundaries.

The above act is intended as a general law for the State. It provides that where any of the above citizens do not receive city benefits, that they shall not be required to pay to the city taxes.

Mr. ZERN read in place an act to repeal the prohibitory liquor law in the borough of Monongahela City and Carroll township, Washington county.

Also an act to repeal the prohibitory liquor law of Harrison township, Allegheny county.

Bills on First Reading.

A number of bills passed first reading, among which the following were the most important:

A supplementary act to provide for the appointment of a State Board of Centennial Managers for the Centennial exhibition, and to defray the expenses thereof.

An act making appropriations for salaries of officers and employes and for the improvements of the grounds and building of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane at Dixmont.

An act making an appropriation to procure an educational display at the Centennial Exposition, to erect a suitable school house or other building for the purpose.

An act making an appropriation for the salaries of officers and for repairs at the Western Penitentiary, and for books and stationery for the prisoners.

An act fixing the compensation of county officers in counties containing less than one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, providing for the payment of all fines received by them into the county treasury.

Adjourned.

Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic members of the House will meet in caucus on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock to deliberate and fix a day for the final adjournment of the House. K.

THE BLACK HILLS.

Miners Attacked by Sioux Indians.

HELENA, February 21.—A party of ten men arrived at Bozman, Montana, on the night of the 18th, from Fort Pease, the head of navigation on the Yellow Stone, and report the Sioux encamped in the vicinity of the fort in large numbers. One man from the fort, named Jersey, was killed by the Indians a few days since, and fourteen men are left in the camp. Efforts are being made to have three companies of cavalry go to the rescue. A Black Hills party is now organizing. One hundred and twenty-five men leave in a few days.

Illicit Distilling in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 21.—Deputy United States Marshal King and Deputy Collector Pfister, with fifteen soldiers, arrived from raiding on illicit distilleries in Lawrence and Wayne counties. Six of the wildest concerns were broken up and eight illicit distillers were arrested and placed in all here.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Executive Order on Washington's Birthday.

The Proposed Coinage of Silver Dollars.

Raid on Illicit Distilleries in Georgia

WASHINGTON, February 21, 1876.

Silver Dollars.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Sargent, and in the House by Mr. Piper, amendatory of the silver coinage laws, provides for the coinage of new silver dollars equal in weight and value to two of the present silver half dollars, and proposes to make it a legal tender for amounts not exceeding twenty dollars. The bill abolishes the existing legal tender provision regarding the trade dollar. It also provides that silver half dollars shall be a legal tender for amounts not exceeding ten dollars, and that the Government shall replace without loss to the holder all abraded silver coins. The new silver dollar is to be coined on Government account only.

Washington's Birthday.

The President to-day issued the following executive order:

Whereas, the following concurrent resolution has been adopted by the Congress of the United States: "Be it resolved, That for the promotion of National feeling throughout the Union on the occasion of the Centennial year of independence, and believing this to be a proper time for an expression of our appreciation of the great services rendered to the people and the cause of liberty by the father of our country, George Washington, the twenty-second day of the present month shall be treated and deemed a National holiday throughout the United States in Government business and so far as is consistent with the public welfare. In all of the departments of the Government employment shall be suspended for that day." And whereas the spirit and sentiment expressed in said resolution meets with my warmest approval, Now, therefore, and in pursuance of that purpose, and in harmony with the general sentiment of the nation, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby direct that all business in the Executive Departments of the Government shall be suspended on the 22d day of February, 1876, and that said Departments shall be closed on that day.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Cherokee Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior has replied to the resolution of the House calling for a copy of the charges against Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. From the documents submitted it appears that the charges were made by William E. Chandler, counsel for the Government, one of which was that Ross and his family associated arranged with Judge Wright the original plans which resulted in defrauding both the Indians and the United States Government, and that he was the principal agent for carrying it out. Ross formally denies the charges. A copy of the papers was sent by Secretary Delano to the Attorney General, with a recommendation that some suitable person be appointed to investigate; but there is nothing to show that any further action was taken, although the papers date back three years.

The Military Academy Bill.

as reported, is amended in the following particulars: Items are inserted of $6,800 for additional pay of professors for length of service, $10,000 for pay of assistant professors, instructors and assistant instructors, and Adjutant, in addition to their pay as First or Second Lieutenant; $1,500 for a clerk to the Adjutant; $1,500 for a clerk to the Treasurer, and such other additional appropriations for objects heretofore provided for, but omitted by the House this year. The committee propose to omit the House appropriation for a company of musicians, and their report was put quite ready. Their request was granted.

Mr. Beecher's son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Scoville, requested permission to withdraw from the Council, because Mr. B. had wished to take no part in the discussion over the committees' reports. The committees' reports were received with evident gratification, for a murmur of approval ran through the house on each of such acts.

The committee to which was referred the second question in the letter missive, that relating to the dropping of members from the roll, presented a unanimous favorable report, and it is thought they will be the subject of a long discussion, as the house is said to be divided in regard to the question, which is as follows: "In this connection these practices is this church acting inconsistently with the word of God or the principles of Christian justice."

No information could be gleaned in regard to Mr. Bowen's communication, and the members of the Council professed to be in ignorance as to Mr. Beecher's letter. If they were received by the Moderator, it is probable he gave them into the hands of the Business Committee, without presenting them to the Council, according to a rule adopted in open session.

At the evening session discussion was had on the report of the committee on the first question as to whether the church was acting contrary to the word of God in allowing to itself in any case another mode of terminating the membership of men not in accord with it than death, letter of admission or formal excommunication. Two reports were presented by this committee. The majority report was in favor of Plymouth Church, and the other is said to have set forth that the church was acting contrary to the word of God.

The discussion on the subject lasted during nearly all of the session, and the Council finally decided to answer "No" to the question.

The committee on the sixth question, "Has Plymouth Church, in the principles and rules which it has provided for the maintenance of order and the administration of discipline, or in any known cases of its administration under those principles and rules, gone beyond its rights as a church of Christ so as justly to forfeit its claim to confidence and fellowship of Congregational churches," then presented the act which says that the investigation already held was an adequate one. The committee are in favor of leaving the matter as it now stands, and that the church should take the decision be that the investigation was not sufficiently careful, they would leave the matter to a committee of three, to be selected from a list which they present, containing the names of some of the most eminent men in the country, to make a further investigation and decide the matter. There is said to be a division in the Council on this question, and the fight will probably be a bitter one, and will be commenced in the morning.

While the discussion on the first question was going on some delicate, whose name could not be learned, created quite a commotion in the House by saying that Plymouth church took no part in the council of 1874, and although that council decided that such a course was proper only in extreme cases, it now called another council to negative the decision of the former one. It is stated that he said there was no such thing as holding back of something on the part of Plymouth church.

It was rumored this evening that the Council is going to censure the investigation committee for not calling before it in 1874 Henry C. Bowen, but no confirmation of this report could be had.

The Chicago Tribune states that the reports of the various committees, so far as made to the Advisory Council to-day, sustain the general principle of Plymouth Church in dropping members from the rolls without going into trial. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton cases, declare that the rule in these practices in Plymouth Church is not inconsistent with the Word of God or principles of Christian justice. The action of the church towards Mr. Bowen is said to be sustained, with a statement that it had been better to have been more promptly taken. It is also stated that the church was exonerated from a failure to give Mrs. Moulton a mutual council, and suggested that the church's call for a council of non-local churches is commended.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Election Riots in France.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY NOT FULFILLING HIS PROMISES.

Italians Anxious to Fight for Montenegro.

FRANCE.

Election Riots.

PARIS, February 21.—During the election yesterday serious riots took place at Carcassone, where the Bonapartists hooted Gambetta. He told the people to have patience for three weeks, when momentous things would occur. There were riots in Corsica, between the supporters of Jerome Bonaparte and Rouher. The latter was elected.

The Result of the Elections.

PARIS, Mr. MACGUNNELL, February 21.—The following is the result of the elections for Deputies in three hundred and twenty-four arrondissements: Republicans, 124; Conservative Republicans, 48; Bonapartists, 39; Legitimists, 15; Bonapartists, 14; Conservatives, 12; Constitutionalists, 11; no choice, 62.

In forty-eight of the arrondissements heard from a second ballot will be necessary. M. Buffet has not been elected anywhere so far as heard from. The report that he had been returned for the Department of Bourges is not confirmed.

Among the Bonapartists elected are the Duc De Fettre and Messrs Anrat, Levert, Cheocan and Machan. Among the Catholics were Messrs. Keller and Pichon. Among the Republicans are Bothement, Barm and Bent. M. Leon Gambetta was beaten at Avignon. M. Rouher was successful at Bastia, in Corsica.

M. Buffet, Vice President of Council, has placed his resignation in the hands of President MacMahon. It is believed the President will request him to retain his office until the convocation of the Chambers.

TURKEY.

The Policy of Roumania.

BERLIN, February 21.—In consequence of representations of the Northern powers, the Roumanian Ministry have given a pledge to abide conscientiously by the rules laid down for Roumania's political position and conduct in international treaties, and to regulate their policy accordingly.

Extension of Montenegrin Territory.

BERLIN, February 21.—Intelligence from Cettinje states that in consequence of the representations of the Russian and Austrian Consuls General, all hope of the extension of Montenegrin territory has been abandoned.

Warlike Italians.

ZARA, DALMATIA, February 21.—A party of Italians landed here from a steamer recently, having in their possession passports to Montenegro. They were arrested by the Austrian authorities and sent back to Italy under an escort, notwithstanding the representations of the Italian Consul.

Promises Unfulfilled.

VIENNA, February 21.—The *Presse* of this city publishes the following: The Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the Greek Legations and consulate the report of the Greek Consul at Larisse, Turkey, stating that notwithstanding the Sultan's firman, an increase of the tithe has been summarily demanded of the provinces of Epirus and Shassaly, and the evidence of Christians is still rejected in the courts. The recent ivade remains a dead letter in these provinces.

SPAIN.

Progress of the Royal Cause.

MADRID, February 21.—The Alfonsists continue their progress. General Primo Devera has occupied the Carlist forts in Navarre. The greater part of the Carlist artillery at Estella was captured. A portion was thrown over a precipice before the royalists arrived. It is reported that Don Carlos fled into France. The Carlist resistance at Tolosa is expected to be short on account of the discouragement now prevalent. Alfonso has gone to Azcoita. He will sleep to-night at Aspletia.

The Fall of Estella.

MADRID, February 21.—Official bulletins announce that the Alfonsists captured twenty-three cannon in Estella. The Carlists sacked the city before the evacuation.

Another Alfonsist Victory.

General Cazerta, with seven battalions and eleven field pieces, was routed near Vera by three Alfonsist battalions.

CHINA.

A Departure From Old Customs.

PEKING, February 4.—Prince Kung received on New Year's visit of the diplomatic body on the 20th of January, attended by the President and and Vice Presidents of all the Peking boards. Thirty of the highest officials of the Empire were present. Next week all these dignitaries will visit each legation. This step constitutes the first departure for China, and promises improved relations in the future.

ITALY.

The Carnival in Naples.

NAPLES, February 21.—The carnival opened yesterday. It was very successful.

Dinner Postponed.

A grand dinner contemplated by American residents for Washington's birthday has been postponed.

NEW YORK.

Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

LETTER FROM THE "MUTUAL FRIEND."

Bowen Contradicts Beecher's Statements.

Beecher's Son-in-Law Withdraws from the Council.

NEW YORK, February 21, 1876.

Plymouth Church Advisory Council.

The Plymouth Church Advisory Council met in secret session at 2 P. M. Nearly all the delegates who left for their homes on Saturday have returned to Brooklyn.

Mr. Moulton this afternoon sent to Dr. Leonard Bacon, as Moderator of the Plymouth Advisory Council, the following communication:

Dr. Leonard Bacon, D. D.:

REV'D SIR:—From the terms of the letter missive I had not supposed that your reverend body was competent to consider or determine the question of the guilt or innocence of Henry Ward Beecher. The proceedings of the Council show, however, that I may possibly be mistaken in the construction of the charter of your authority, since the Centennial year of independence, and believing this to be a proper time for an expression of our appreciation of the great services rendered to the people and the cause of liberty by the father of our country, George Washington, the twenty-second day of the present month shall be treated and deemed a National holiday throughout the United States in Government business and so far as is consistent with the public welfare. In all of the departments of the Government employment shall be suspended for that day." And whereas the spirit and sentiment expressed in said resolution meets with my warmest approval, Now, therefore, and in pursuance of that purpose, and in harmony with the general sentiment of the nation, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, hereby direct that all business in the Executive Departments of the Government shall be suspended on the 22d day of February, 1876, and that said Departments shall be closed on that day.

By the President: U. S. GRANT.

HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

The Cherokee Indians.

The Secretary of the Interior has replied to the resolution of the House calling for a copy of the charges against Wm. P. Ross, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation. From the documents submitted it appears that the charges were made by William E. Chandler, counsel for the Government, one of which was that Ross and his family associated arranged with Judge Wright the original plans which resulted in defrauding both the Indians and the United States Government, and that he was the principal agent for carrying it out. Ross formally denies the charges. A copy of the papers was sent by Secretary Delano to the Attorney General, with a recommendation that some suitable person be appointed to investigate; but there is nothing to show that any further action was taken, although the papers date back three years.

The Military Academy Bill.

as reported, is amended in the following particulars: Items are inserted of $6,800 for additional pay of professors for length of service, $10,000 for pay of assistant professors, instructors and assistant instructors, and Adjutant, in addition to their pay as First or Second Lieutenant; $1,500 for a clerk to the Adjutant; $1,500 for a clerk to the Treasurer, and such other additional appropriations for objects heretofore provided for, but omitted by the House this year. The committee propose to omit the House appropriation for a company of musicians, and their report was put quite ready. Their request was granted.

Mr. Beecher's son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Scoville, requested permission to withdraw from the Council, because Mr. B. had wished to take no part in the discussion over the committees' reports. The committees' reports were received with evident gratification, for a murmur of approval ran through the house on each of such acts.

The committee to which was referred the second question in the letter missive, that relating to the dropping of members from the roll, presented a unanimous favorable report, and it is thought they will be the subject of a long discussion, as the house is said to be divided in regard to the question, which is as follows: "In this connection these practices is this church acting inconsistently with the word of God or the principles of Christian justice. The action of the church towards Mr. Bowen is said to be sustained, with a statement that it had been better to have been more promptly taken. It is also stated that the church was exonerated from a failure to give Mrs. Moulton a mutual council, and suggested that the church's call for a council of non-local churches is commended.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

WASHINGTON, D. A. M., February 22, 1876.

The probabilities are that the Ohio river will continue falling, and the Mississippi nearly stationary.

CINCINNATI, February 21, 1876.

River 32 feet 2 inches and falling. Cloudy, colder and windy to-night. Arrived—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Wheeling.

LOUISVILLE, February 21, 1876.

Cloudy; light rain all morning; heavy wind and growing cold since noon; mercury 58 to 31; wind from the northwest. River 36 7-10 and falling. Departed—W. D. Parker, 3 A. M.; Pat. Cleburne, 6; Grey Eagle, 10; Geo. Roberts, 10; Evansville, 4. Down—Shinkle, 10 A. M.; Chas. Morgan, 11:30. The Morgan and Shinkle pulled largely. Capt. Grammer shipped the repaired machinery of the Idlewild on the Shinkle, and followed it on the Cleburne. Business moderate.

MEMPHIS, February 21, 1876.

River about stationary; 32 feet 11 inches on gauge. Cool and rainy. Arrived—Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Alton, New Orleans; Church, Cincinnati; A. Stockton, City of Vicksburg and Belle Memphis, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg.

CAIRO, February 21, 1876.

Arrived—Nail City, St. Louis, 2 P. M. Departed — Eddyville, Nashville, noon; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 2; Nail City, Pittsburgh, 2. River 40 feet 10 inches; rising. Cloudy; turning cold.

NASHVILLE, February 21, 1876.

River falling; 12 feet on shoals. Arrived —Cooke, Point Isabel; Bermuda, Cincinnati; Silverthorn, Evansville; Storm No. 3, Pittsburgh. Departed—Bermuda, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville.

NEW ORLEANS, February 21, 1876.

Warm, heavy rain since 6 P. M. Arrived —Katie, Greenville; Bismarck and Boe and barge, St. Louis. No departures.

VICKSBURG, February 21, 1876.

Down—Alton, Dean and Schenck. Up—Huntington, 6 A. M. Arrived—Genevieve, 10 A. M.

LITTLE ROCK, February 21, 1876.

Cloudy and rainy. River 5 feet; falling. Departed—Pine Bluff and Rose Miller, Pine Bluff.

ST. LOUIS, February 21, 1876.

Arrived—Dolphin, Lower Bend. Departed—City of Chester, Memphis. River fallen 6 inches. Cloudy and colder.

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers for THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are a rising and stationary barometer, north to west winds, diminishing in force, colder and clear, or clearing weather.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Students received at any time. For circulars containing terms, &c., call on or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M. Principal.

Sudden Death.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening Geo. Coligan, a driver on the Ormsby Street Railway line, dropped dead on his car (No. 6) just as he was turning his car on the turn-table, on Thirtieth street, South Side. He was carried to the residence of Mr. Shaffer, near by, and the Coroner notified. The death was doubtless caused by heart disease.

The New Allegheny Detective.

Mayor Phillips yesterday appointed officer Richard Geary, who has heretofore filled the position of ordinance officer on the Allegheny police force, to the position made vacant in the detective force by the dismissal of officer John Lafferty. His Honor has decided to dispense with an ordinance officer, and therefore appointed Fred. Banninger to the position vacated by officer Geary, but ordered him to go on patrol duty at night.

Personal.

Mr. William Semple, 165, 167 and 169 Federal street, Allegheny, arrived home from Europe yesterday, where he has been looking after the interests of his patrons in buying and placing orders for New Goods.

During the season we will be constantly in receipt of these importations, and are happy to announce that for *variety* and *value* will far surpass anything we ever before had. Pleasure in offering, and would am willing to be denounced by mankind as a wretch devoid of truth and honor, and unworthy of human association.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS D. MOULTON.

Henry C. Bowen to-day addressed a letter to Rev. Leonard Bacon, Moderator, contradicting the statements made to the Council on Saturday. He says, first, "Mr. Beecher is reported as saying Mr. Bowen is a man of courage, but he has not courage enough to look me in the face, and never had, and intimate any moral impurity to me, and he never did." Bowen says it is false—that he never dared to meet him in this way, and in proof of his assertion cites a case in an attempt to bring about a private interview between him and Beecher. In reference to the charges of moral impurity said to have been made by the former against the latter, and that Beecher said: "There isn't force enough in Brooklyn to draw me into a private interview with Henry C. Bowen."

Bowen continues: "I was no more afraid then to meet Beecher, and intimate moral impurity to him, than I was in your presence on Friday night, or than I would have been on the occasions on which I have been before the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, of which he is chairman, had he seen fit to be present. Beecher, as reported, said to the Council, speaking of his interview with me at Mr. Freeland's house: 'The great difficulty was being newly married. He couldn't endure that his wife should suppose he was under the ban of the pastor.' This statement is false and all inferences that Mr. Beecher draws from it. The meeting at Mr. Freeland's house was about the last of February, 1870. I was married in 1865."

The secret session lasted three hours. Five committees presented full reports, and Committee No. 6 asked an extension of time which was granted. The committee to which was referred ex-Deacon West's communication, and other matters of a like character, also asked an extension of time, as their report was not quite ready. Their request was granted.

Mr. Beecher's son-in-law, Rev. Mr. Scoville, requested permission to withdraw from the Council, because Mr. B. had wished to take no part in the discussion over the committees' reports. The committees' reports were received with evident gratification, for a murmur of approval ran through the house on each of such acts.

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SUICIDE AT BUTLER.

A German Takes His Life.

On Saturday a German, named Michels, committed suicide by drowning in a small creek in that borough. For some time he had ceased was recently prostrated with fever, and after his recovery his mind seemed to be affected. Added to this he sustained some pecuniary loss during the past week it was apparent to his family that he was demented. On Saturday evening he wandered from home, and his family made an unavailing search for him through part of the night. On Sunday a hundred, or more, friends took up the search, and his body was found in a creek about two miles from the town. His family are not destitute.

THE AGILE THIEF.

Additional Depredations in Allegheny.

The burglars and thieves in Allegheny are "gay and active still." Several times recently hats have been stolen from the rack in the Library Hall City Building, but last evening the thief carried off three of them. The owners of the lost hats went home bare-headed. On Sunday evening Mr. Matthew Ogden, of Ogden & Ogden, on Robinson street, above Anderson, and carried off some change and cigars. A couple of evenings ago the grocery store of Mr. Jacob Schaffer, on Beaver avenue, Sylverthorn, Evansville; Storm No. 3, Pittsburgh. Departed—Bermuda, Cairo; Silverthorn, Evansville.

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SELECT COUNCIL.

The Appropriation Ordinance Passed —An Effort to Abolish the Board of Health—Recommendation That it be Placed Under the Control of Councils.

The ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations for the current year, which was defeated on Thursday last for want of a quorum, was the object of another special meeting of Select Council yesterday afternoon. The members present were Messrs. Ahl, Atkinson, Barckley, R. B. Brown, Bruce, Buckley, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, Dietrich, Doyle, Duff, Evans, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Froelich, Geiger, Glass, Goldthorpe, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McKinley, E. M. O'Neill, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Weldon, Welsh, Kerr, and President Gross.

The certificate of the election of Eugene M. O'Neill to fill a vacancy in the representation from the Third ward was presented, and the gentleman sworn in.

On motion of Mr. SHIPTON the appropriation ordinance was taken up on final passage. It was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Ahl, Atkinson, Barckley, Brown, Bruce, Carr, Dannels, B. Darlington, Deitrich, George Fox, Gregor Fox, Geiger, Holliday, Hunter, Kerr, Lappan, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Murray, Musgrave, McCandless, MacConnell, McClurg, McKindley, E. M. O'Neill, Powers, Ray, Reiman, Rodgers, Rolfe, Sawyer, Schild, Schwarm, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Taylor, Vierheller, Welden and Welsh—41.

Nays—Messrs. Holliday, Hunter, Jermy, Littell, MacConnell and Ray—7.

So the resolution was passed.

Mr. SCHWARM presented a resolution establishing the grade of Third street, South side. Referred.

The affirmative action of Common Council upon the following business was concurred in: Resolution directing the Pittsburgh and Railroad Company to proceed with the construction of the bridge over Thirty-third street; viewers' report on the opening of Virginia avenue, from Orchard street to Shaler's lane; on the grading of Stanton avenue from Butler street to Hiland avenue; on the opening of St. Clair street, from Stanton avenue to McCully street.

Ordinances locating Harrison street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets, and vacating Collins avenue, from Stanton avenue to Graff street, were laid over.

Mr. MACGONNELL presented an Act of Assembly repealing the twelfth section of the Act of April 1st, 1868, entitled "an act supplementary to the act incorporating the City of Pittsburgh." The section provides for joint instead of separate committees of Councils. Referred.

Adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

As *Pauvrette*, in "The Avalanche," Miss Effie Ellsler makes her final appearance this evening. Her impersonation of that character last night was just such a finished and artistic bit of acting as Miss Ellsler knows so well how to present. It was strong and effective and the good impression she made was quite manifest. To-morrow evening she appears as *Rosalind*, in "As You Like It."

FATAL TERMINATION.

Matthew Long Dies from the Effect of the Wound Inflicted by Ferry.

A short time before 11 o'clock yesterday Matthew Long, who was so horribly cut by Patrick Ferry, on Sunday morning, died from the effect of the injuries received. Coroner McCallin was notified, went to the house, and summoned a jury, and the inquest will be held to-day at 10 o'clock.

We are requested to say that Furry and Long were not brothers-in-law. They were no relation to each other.

Additional information received confirms the statement made yesterday in reference to the uniform good character of the deceased. He had lived in the same neighborhood for ten or a dozen years, and was well known. Ferry was a comparative stranger, and bore anything but a good reputation.

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

Meeting Last Night—That Insane Woman's Case Again.

The Board of Poor Directors of Allegheny met last evening. The special committee appointed to visit the Poor Farm and confer with the insurance underwriters in regard to protecting the Poor House against fire by gas issues from the well now being drilled, submitted their report recommending the erection of a brick wall around the well. The committee was authorized to erect the wall.

Henry Beckert was elected farmer of the Poor Farm. The election of a Superintendent of the Insane Department of the Poor House was passed, and Mr. David Crane, the present incumbent, and Mr. Morrow were nominated. It will be remembered that some two months ago an insane woman, named Mrs. Taylor, who had been confined in the Poor House for nearly two years, gave birth to a child, and that her husband denied being its father. At this time a committee was appointed to investigate the matter, and it submitted two reports. The majority report stated that Mr. Taylor was the father of the child, and was signed by Mr. Crane. Smith, disagreed with that opinion. This matter was brought up, and the Secretary was directed to read the minutes of the Investigating Committee. Dr. Riggs stated that Mr. Taylor had instituted proceedings before Alderman Smith against Mr. Crane, charging him with being the father of the child. The Board then proceeded with the election, Mr. Morrow received five votes and Mr. Crane six. Therefore the latter was declared elected. Mr. Neely, as soon as the question was decided, offered his resignation as a member of the Board. Dr. Riggs said that he was sorry to hear Mr. Neely offer his resignation, but he felt assured that the Board would regret the action just taken. The man elected was under suspicion and he thought it wrong to re elect him. He knew something himself in regard to the charge made before Alderman Smith. Mr. Waters thought that if Dr. Riggs knew anything about Mr. Crane he should have appeared before the committee when the matter was under investigation. He didn't believe in crying a man down unless there was positive evidence that he was a guilty man. A vote was then taken upon the acceptance of Mr. Neely's resignation. It was not accepted.

The Secretary was directed to advertise for proposals for supplying the drugs and meat needed at the Poor Farm during the year.

Adjourned.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tartar and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Washington's birthday.

····The Democratic Conventions will be held to-day.

·····There were fourteen deaths in Allegheny City last week.

····The roughers at the American Iron Works are now on a strike against a reduction of pay.

····On Sunday night the shoe store of H. Hagan, at No. 10 High street, was entered by thieves and several pairs of shoes stolen.

····Mechanical Engineer Lowry says that $300,000 will complete the new reservoirs and put water in the Hiland avenue reservoir.

····Augustus and Rachel Smith, of Wylie avenue, and Mary White, of State alley, were fined $100 and costs, yesterday, for keeping disorderly houses.

····The ladies of Grace Presbyterian Church give a public festival at their church, on Arthur street, to-night, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

····The Duquesne Greys will parade today, and a national salute will be fired at noon by the Hutchinson battery, from the wharf below the Suspension bridge.

····A number of houses and lots in the First ward, this city, the property of the Hazlett heirs, were sold by the Sheriff yesterday. The amount realized was $73,900.

····Pat. Owen was arrested yesterday and committed for trial on suspicion of being the party who stole the garments that were taken last week from the Exchange Hotel, in the East End.

·····The fourth anniversary of the Allegheny County Christian Temperance Alliance will be held in the Third Presbyterian church to-day. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions will be held.

····At half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning a wall of the Eagle Hotel at Oakland fell, and one of the bricks struck Mr. Moore on the head and wounded him seriously. His injuries are not fatal.

····McClusky and Anderson, the parties arrested on a charge of having robbed Zillikeu's jewelry store, on Center avenue, last week, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor and were discharged. They proved a complete *alibi*.

·····The ring Democracy, for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, beat them all. The contest to-day will be bitter between the Catholic and the Protestant element of the party. It was generally conceded last evening that the former would come out ahead.

·····There are eleven cases of small-pox, it is said, among the inmates of the Orphan Asylum on Ridge avenue, Allegheny. Only four of them are considered fully developed. The rest of the children have all been vaccinated, and everything possible is being done to prevent the spread of the disease.

·····On Saturday John Reed, Tobe Reed, and Charlie Moulton, three boys, waylaid a boy-peddler in East Liberty, and took what money he had and also a portion of his stock in trade. The young highwaymen were captured by Officer James Stokley, and Deputy Mayor Lowry sent them to the House of Refuge.

·····A young man named Harry Graham was arrested in Allegheny yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. When taken to the lock-up it was discovered that the coat he had on had been stolen from Gerst's Hotel, on the Ninth ward, some days ago. He will have to explain how he came in possession of that garment this morning.

·····We mentioned in Saturday's issue of this paper that Mrs. Dr. Hunter, of this city, was to give a reception at McKeesport, this week. It should have read Mrs. Dr. Sadler. This lady is well known in and around Pittsburgh as one of our leading elocutionists. She ought to have a crowded house, as her merits deserve. The reading takes place on this (Tuesday) evening.

·····Freight Agents on the Pennsylvania Railroad commenced work yesterday. Mention was made a few weeks ago, it will be remembered, that they were to be added to the complement of officers of passenger trains. They will run on both through and local trains, and will collect all fares and lift all tickets, leaving the conductors to attend entirely to the running of the trains.

·····Christ. Kirshbaum and Mary Minersanger called at the Mayor's office yesterday morning to have the nuptial knot tied. It transpired that Mary was a minor, and the interesting ceremony was postponed till three o'clock in the afternoon, in order to allow the bride to get her parents' consent. It was obtained, and the wedding, which was a compromise between Cupid and Christ, of a rather delicate matter, took place.

·····At the concert last night Madame Goddard were a very rich salmon-colored armless silk dress, *et train*, with cuffs and pipings of the same color, and trimmed profusely perpendicularly with deep scarlet fringed silk.